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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1876. NO. 221.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

AN INTERESTING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, Disraeli, in reply to the question of Maurice Brooks, Liberal and Home Ruler, whether he intended to advise the Queen to extend mercy to the persons imprisoned for breach of allegiance to Her Majesty, stated only fifteen persons remain in custody within the category of the question. After a long explanation showing that two of these are convicted of murder, and that six are in English prisons and the remainder in West Australia, under military surveillance, Disraeli said, considering the circumstances, he cannot now recommend the granting of amnesty to John O'Connor.

Mr. Powers, Liberal and Home Ruler, under the motion to adjourn, strongly protested.

George Anderson, Liberal, Disraeli and Joseph Gillis Beggar, member for Cavan county, a Home Ruler and Liberal, spoke in reply, upholding the action of the ministry and declaring England's honor was at stake. After further observations by Charles S. Parnell, Home Ruler, Pollip Callan, Liberal, and others, some of the English members saying they signed the petition for amnesty under a misapprehension, the subject of the Fenians was dropped. The scene during the debate was very animated.

John Simon, Liberal, will ask to-morrow whether the Cubans on board the Octavia at the time of her capture by the Spaniards have been released, and if not, whether any steps have been taken to obtain their release, since all on board were protected by the British flag.

Mr. Disraeli replying to a question of Campbell, said it was true the Government was unable to ascertain the proposal of the Northern Powers for the pacification of the Turkish provinces, and that it was impossible to publish the terms of the proposal until it had been formally communicated to the Porte.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, will to-morrow question the Government whether, before the final release of Winslow, the House will have an opportunity to consider the correspondence between the United States and the British Government.

THE WINSLOW CASE—THE GOVERNMENT CHANGING FRONT—THE PRISONER TO BE AGAIN REMANDED.

LONDON, May 22.—It is understood that the Government will ask that Winslow be further remanded to morrow, and as Baron Pollock is not likely to make and difficulty, there is little probability of the prisoner's immediate discharge. Indeed, the feeling is growing up here among those interested in the case, that the Government will not adhere to its present position, but will seek some other solution of the question than a refusal on its own responsibility to comply with the requirements of the treaty. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has hitherto strongly indorsed the position of the Government, in a leading editorial to-day on Secretary Fish's letter of March 31st, still maintains that the Government is obliged to obey municipal law in pre'erence to treaty stipulation, but says the Government ought to take steps to refer to the courts the question whether the Ashburton treaty is excepted from the operation of the act of 1870. "If it is not," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "it is a question not for the law officers but for the law courts, and there are recognized means of raising it in the latter by a test decision. Our Government will not be wholly free from responsibility to the United States until this question has been so raised and decided."

NAVAL MOVEMENTS — THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Standard* of this morning says: We understand that the Admiral commanding the channel squadron has received telegraphic instructions countermanding the previous orders for the squadron to proceed to Madeira, it being considered desirable to keep the vessels in readiness to join the Mediterranean fleet, should emergency require. The ironclad turret ship Monarch has already been detached from channel squadron to proceed immediately to Malta. The Admiral Superintendent of the Malta dock yard, who, except under extraordinary circumstances, remains at Malta, will join the Mediterranean fleet on board the Monarch. The iron steam frigate Raleigh, twenty-two guns, now lying at Plymouth, has received orders to prepare for sea with all dispatch and proceed to the Mediterranean. The iron-clad steamer Hector, eighteen guns, and iron armor-plated steamer Iron Duke, fourteen guns, both of the coast guard service, have been ordered to join the channel squadron.

In the House of Commons last night, the Merchants' Shipping bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, was considered. Mr. Plimsoll proposed an amendment to-day prohibiting the loading of decks with timber during winter, without excepting deals and battens. Sir Stafford Northcote opposed the amendment, urging that it was obnoxious to the Canadians. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 162 to 143. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time Thursday next.

Austria.

THE AMBASSADORSHIP AT PARIS FINDS NO TAKERS.

VIENNA, May 22.—Count Festitits, Count Creuville and Herr Trautmannsdorf have successively refused the appointment of Austrian Ambassador at Paris. The latter expressed the opinion that it was improper to maintain an embassy in a republican country.

France.

THE ELECTION ON SUNDAY.

PARIS, May 22.—In Saturday's supplementary elections for members of Assembly, Gerand, Republican, was returned from Melle. The Republicans reported the election of David, Republican, from Auch. This is incorrect. Peyreusse, Bonapartist, was chosen from Melle, instead of a Republican, as reported. Prince Jerome Napoleon, recently elected from Ajaccio, has written a letter to his constituents in which he says: "The Republic exists. I accept it loyally and unreservedly."

VICTOR HUGO'S SPEECH ON AMNESTY—BARREN RESULT.

PARIS, May 22.—The debate on the amnesty question was opened in the Senate to-day. The floor and galleries were crowded with members and spectators. Victor Hugo introduced a resolution for complete amnesty, and addressed the Senate. He urged that under the Republic the right of pardon was a prerogative of the Assembly. This right should not be abdicated, and could only be exercised in the form of an amnesty. He drew an elaborate comparison between the counsels and the *coup d'etat*. Napoleon's triumph, he declared, was greater than that of the commune, yet the magistracy now owes allegiance to the crime of the second of December, while it decreed transportation, the galleys and shooting against the commune. The hour had come to stigmatize the *coup d'etat* by voting amnesty full and complete. M. Hugo was listened to with deep attention, and at the conclusion of his speech was congratulated even by the opponents of amnesty. The Bonapartists remained silent. M. Tolain said the Government finds there is nothing to reply to in M. Hugo's speech. The question was then rejected almost unanimously, about eight Radical Senators voting for it.

MORE NEWS OF SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch reports the election of the following additional Deputies on Sunday: M. Vignaucourt, Republican, at Rheims; M. Folliet, Republican, for Thomon; M. Kerrisout, Republican, for Loudeac; M. Montpayrona, Republican, for Lepinoy; the Duc De Feltre, Bonapartist, for Guinghamp; M. Malaitre, Legitimist, for Vesingeaux.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that England has communicated to the foreign representatives at London the text of the reply declining to agree to the conclusions of the Berlin conference. The point to which England principally objects is the decision of the three Powers that in case their friendly intervention should not effect a pacification, the six Powers unitedly would have to consider other and more efficacious measures. England thinks this declaration contains the principle of armed intervention, and is a menace to the liberty and independence of Turkey. It is stated that negotiations have already commenced for the modification of this declaration so as to induce England to sign the proposals of the conference.

Turkey.

RUMOR THAT THE SULTAN WILL BE COMPELLED TO ABDICATE.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Berlin says intelligence has been received in official quarters there from Constantinople, which indicates that the Sultan will probably be compelled to abdicate the throne very shortly.

Spain.

ARRIVAL OF QUEEN CHRISTINA—CONCESSION TO CARLISTS.

MADRID, May 22.—Queen Christina has arrived at Escurial. She will come to Madrid immediately, accompanied by King Alfonso.

The Government has granted Carlist exiles a further but final stay of one month in which to send in their submissions.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 22.—The steamships Denmark, City of Richmond and Castalia, from New York, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, May 22.—The steamship Polynesian, from Quebec, has arrived.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1876.

SENATE.

H. W. Barnum, Senator-elect from Connecticut, took the oath of office.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, that he is an officer of the Senate, and that great injustice has been done him by the Committee on Printing in the House of Representatives; that the books of his office are detained from him by that committee, and that no opportunity was given him for an explanation of the charges before that committee. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to inquire into the truth of the allegations.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a communication from the Chief of the Engineer Corps suggesting that the appropriation for a new snagboat for the Western rivers be increased from $125,000 to $155,000.

The Senate then went into executive session.

At 1:30 the doors were reopened, but were immediately closed again and the Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap.

At 4:30 the Senate again went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a penitentiary at Fort Smith, Arkansas, for the confinement of United States prisoners, and the committee was discharged from further consideration.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The leave of absence of Speaker Kerr was extended five days.

Mr. TUCKER offered a resolution directing the President to inform the House whether he had received any official information in regard to violence and danger threatening American citizens in the Ottoman empire, and whether any steps had been taken for the protection of such American citizens residing in the Ottoman empire. Adopted.

The SPEAKER called the States for bills.

A resolution offered by Mr. PAGE, declaring that the power to elect the President has never been delegated to the House of Representatives, was tabled by a strict party vote.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to report on the Emma mine investigation next Thursday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Whithorne, reducing the number of navy officers and their pay.

Mr. WHITTHORNE said there were now 1,612 commissioned officers in the navy, or, with cadet midshipmen, under midshipmen and volunteer officers, 1,953. When the number of enlisted men was divided by the number of officers, there were four men to one officer. The naval service was topheavy. It was with a view of economy as well as of efficiency that the Committee on Naval Affairs made this recommendation. They proposed reduction of pay averaged ten per cent., which would conform to and harmonize with the reduction made by the House in the pay of army officers. The amendment was reported not in hostility to the naval service, but to make the pay of officers of the navy correspond with that of officers of the army, grade for grade and rank for rank. He believed that that would be just alike to the navy, army and people.

Mr. HALE, a member of the Appropriation Committee, opposed the amendment. On the naval list proposed to be struck at by the amendment were a Porter, a Rowan, a Davis, a Rogers, a Worden, and a dozen others. These men had had their pay fixed at a rate higher than that before the war, largely in consideration of their services, and now it proposed to strike at them, to take from admirals $5,000 a year, and to reduce the pay of rear admirals, commodores, captains, &c. This was the only way in which these men could be struck at. The gentleman from Tennessee [Whitthorne] had not yet had the hardihood to propose dismissing these gallant men from the service and sending them out with nothing to live upon; but so far as he dared to, proposed to reduce their pay. He believed that the American people did not wish to so strike down these gallant men, to whom they owed so much.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, a member of the Naval Committee, opposed the amendment to the amendment, allowing a longevity pay of ten per cent. additional for every five years of service to naval officers below the rank of commodore.

Mr. DANFORD, also a member of the Naval Committee, opposed Mr. Whitthorne's amendment.

Mr. WHITTHORNE replied to Mr. Hale, and declared that he had as much pride as any man in the achievements of the gallant leaders of the navy in the last war. He paid a high tribute to the heroism of Porter and Rowan, who are living, and to the memory of Cushing, who is dead, but he would pay them no higher tribute than he would to the gallant leaders of the army.

After a long discussion a vote was taken first on Mr. Mills' amendment allowing longevity pay, and was agreed to. Whitthorne's amendment was then rejected, the vote by tellers being 72 to 74.

The motion in relation to discontinuance of navy yards was discussed at length, but without action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 22.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to day, it was resolved to set apart an hour on some day of the session for the purpose of returning thanks to God for the prosperity of the churches during the last century.

Rev. Dr. Kittell presented the report of the Committee on Church Board of Education. It approved the course of the board in reducing the allowance to students last year, but recommended a return be made to the former rate as soon as practicable. An increase of the number of the board from twelve to eighteen was advised. There are 222 theological students, 218 collegiate students and eighteen academical students; whole number assisted 458. There are thirty-five German, Portuguese and other foreign students.

Elder Evans, of the Presbytery of Dayton, said more attention should be paid to the character and habits of some of the candidates for the ministry. He had heard of Presbyterian students frequenting the theater, attending balls and smoking cigars on the street corner. The report of the Secretary showed the debt of the board had been cleared off, and its work, this year, began without incumbrances.

Dr. Pier then commented severely on the remarks made by Elder Evans.

The report and recommendations were adopted and a recess taken.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

At the billiard tournament in Philadelphia last night, Joe Dion beat Shaw 300 to 25, in five innings. Dion's average was 60.

Thomas O'Neal, convicted of the murder of Bridget Fothergill, has been sentenced to be hanged August 3d, at St. Johns, N. B.

The 126th birthday of Stephen Girard was celebrated yesterday at Girard College, Philadelphia, with appropriate ceremonies, orations, &c.

Robert Burrows, a molder, blew out his brains with a pistol at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sunday night, while laboring under *delirium tremens*.

A man named Glascock, a resident of Madison, Ind., on board the steamer Belle, bound for Louisville, suicided when opposite Utica, Ind., yesterday.

John Mullroy, for many years connected with the press of Nashville and Memphis as a local reporter, died of consumption yesterday in the last named city.

The Milwaukee jury in the case of Mrs. Willner, charged with killing Dr. Garner, after being out fifty-four hours, last night brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Mary McKenner, aged seventeen, and her nephew, two years old, were drowned in the Missouri river at St. Joseph on Sunday evening by falling from a skiff. Their bodies were not recovered.

The Chicago City Council last night, after a protracted discussion, voted to remove S. S. Hayes, City Controller, and to appoint R. P. Derrickson in his place. They also removed Goodell, Police Marshal, Bailey, the Building Inspector, and abolished the Board of Health.

Joseph Reilly, a young physician of Milwaukee, was arrested yesterday afternoon for stealing a pocketbook from the carriage of a well known lady which was standing in front of a store. Dr. Reilly was formerly the coachman of a prominent physician of that city, now a resident of New York, and some four or five years ago, while acting in that capacity, clandestinely married the daughter of a wealthy citizen. He then studied medicine and has since obtained a fine practice. His act yesterday is unaccountable except on the hypothesis of mental derangement.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Cabinet Changes.

Don Cameron's Appointment a Surprise.

Rumors That He Will Not Accept.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT

Change of Sentiment in the Senate

A Decision Against Jurisdiction Not Unlikely.

THE REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Democrats Seeking a Chance to Back Down.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1876.

Grant Surprises Everybody.

The nomination of J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to day to be Secretary of War, was a surprise to every one, as no intimations were given of such an intention on the part of the President. Even Senator Cameron himself was first apprised of the contents of the Executive communication delivered by the President's secretary, Mr. Grant, immediately after the Senate met, and who, having delivered the communication, called at the Senator's seat for that purpose. The nomination was made entirely by the President, who has always held Donald Cameron in high esteem, and has on several occasions been his guest. The nomination was unanimously confirmed without the formality of a reference—an honor only confined to wittier Senators. Upon the nomination becoming known, the Senators gathered around Senator Cameron's seat and congratulated him upon the high honor conferred upon his son. It is not yet definitely known here whether Mr. Cameron will accept. There are some intimations amongst his intimate friends that he will not, though others are equally positive that he will.

The Question of Jurisdiction.

The last two days' discussion of the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment case points towards a decided change of sentiment. The speech of Senator Conkling against jurisdiction made a powerful impression, and it is now intimated will overrule the House managers.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

The resignation of Collector Comly, of the port of Philadelphia, it is understood, was received per request by the President to-day. It is stated that the name of Supervisor Lamb will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or within a few days.

Reduction in Appropriations.

A statement prepared by the House Committee on Appropriations shows a reduction of eighteen millions, instead of the forty millions they promised. In these eighteen millions, if the bills are adopted by the Senate, is included the entire amount of the executive branches of the Government which will cripple its efficiency beyond dispute. The Democrats the nselves seem to admit this, and report that they are looking around for a chance to back down.

Another Campaign Story Sat Down Upon.

Minister Orth says that he never wrote any letter in regard to the claims under the Venezuelan treaty while Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The truth is that a client residing in Indianapolis, after he was out of Congress, engaged him to secure the payment of his claim under the award of seven per cent. Mr. Orth wrote the letter for his client, and the amount was paid. The story originated through a disbarred chaplain, Manning, in the interest of Jimmy Williams, Mr. Orth's Democratic competitor for the Governorship of Indiana.

The Senate and Impeachment.

In the event of the Senate taking jurisdiction in the Belknap case, it has been very generally decided amongst Senators to appoint a commission to take all the testimony bearing upon the charges against General Belknap, and to report the same to the Senate. The commission would go to work at once; pending this, the Senate would proceed on its regular business and thus save time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1876.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, Minister to England; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, now Secretary of War, Attorney General; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; John Pratt, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico; John I. Redick, of Nebraska, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Benjamin F. Chambers, Register of the Land Office, Niobrara, Nebraska; Nathan Goff, Jr., United States Attorney, West Virginia; George M. Miller, Postmaster, Appleton, Wisconsin.

As soon as the Senate went into executive session, the nomination of Pierrepont was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, that of Taft to the Committee on Judiciary, and that of Cameron to the Committee on Military Affairs. Senators Cameron, Edmunds and Logan, the respective chairmen of these committees, soon thereafter made favorable reports on the nominations, which were confirmed by the Senate without debate, the reception of the nominations from the President, their reference, the reports thereon and final action occupying less than an hour. The nominations were a surprise to almost every body, especially that of Don Cameron, son of Senator Cameron.

THE CABINET CHANGES TO-DAY

and the nomination of Judge Pierrepont as Minister to England, were the occasion of great surprise in all quarters. So carefully had the intentions of the President in this regard been concealed, that with the exception of Mr. Fish and the gentlemen directly personally interested, the other members of the Cabinet were not aware of the arrangement until the nominations had been sent to the Senate. Judge Pierrepont will, it is understood, take his seat, after England, and Judge Taft will without delay take charge of the Department of Justice. Judge Pierrepont will probably be the bearer to England of the correspondence with the British Government on the Winslow extradition case. Mr. Cameron has telegraphed to his friends here that he very highly appreciates the honor conferred upon him by the President and Senate; that it was entirely unexpected; that he is now too much indisposed to leave home, but hopes to be here in a few days, and in the meantime will decide whether he will accept the office.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

D. D. Foley, of Washington, testified before the Louisiana investigating committee to-day, that as a lawyer he was engaged in the prosecution of a large claim for Peruvian guano, involving one hundred million dollars. During the prosecution of that claim he learned that James Casey, P. F. Herwig and Nicolas Casey were interested in the claim, having paid Dr. J. T. Landrear, owner of the claim, $2,800 and promised to aid in the prosecution of the case. Thomas, Minister to Peru, resigned, and then Casey used his influence to have Gibbs appointed in his place. The Caseys and Herwig were to receive thirty per cent. of the proceeds of the claim. Witness had a conversation with Casey after Thomas resigned, and Casey told witness that Gibbs would be appointed, but the appointment would not be made until after the executive session of the Senate had adjourned. This was in March, 1875, and in about a week after the Senate adjourned Gibbs was appointed. Casey told witness that Secretary Fish opposed the appointment of Gibbs. Witness was lawyer for Dr. Landrear, and the latter wanted witness to go to Peru as secretary to Gibbs, so that he could better prosecute the case, and that was why he held the conversation with Casey. The United State were prosecuting this case in a diplomatic way, but had no pecuniary interest in the matter. Witness said Casey's being a Government officer violated the statute in buying an interest in a claim to which the United States was a party.

The witness worked nine months for Dr. Landrear, and then Landrear sold out his claim to Henry D. and Jay Cooke without paying witness for his services. The statute was hunted up and read, and the committee told Foley that the law had not been violated at all, as the Government was only acting as a negotiator without having a cent of interest in the proceeds. This witness had told the committee about ten days ago that he had some important information to give, and the committee had him summoned, and he has been waiting till to-day to testify. After he had testified, a motion was made that the testimony be stricken from the record as having no bearing on the matter before the committee. It was finally allowed to remain for a few days simply to see if anything else came out of it. Adjourned.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S GRANDCHILD.

It was reported this afternoon that the President had received a cable dispatch from London to-day, announcing the death in that city last night of the infant child of his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

telegraphs that he did not, as the report of the Committee on Freedmen's Bank asserts, serve as trustee of that institution.

A Relic of Andrew Johnson's Acidency—The Failure of the Venango National Bank in 1865—A History of the Case—An Alleged Crooked Special United States Counsel—The Government a Heavy Loser—New Suits to be Brought Against the Stockholders.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1876.

It has already been stated in the telegraphic columns of this correspondence that the Secretary of the Treasury had directed the Solicitor of the Treasury to bring suit for the recovery of the $288,859 04 of Government deposits in the Venango National Bank of Franklin. Under the banking law the stockholders are responsible *pro rata* to the creditors of the bank over the assets.

The following are the details of this important case, and represent the facts upon which the Government will commence proceedings against the bank:

The Venango National Bank of Franklin was a United States national bank depository, and the United States had the sum of $288,859 01 on deposit there. A draft was drawn on the bank for $65,000 of the above-mentioned amount, but was retained by Mr. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, without being presented, at the request of Mr. C. V. Culver, a stockholder and debtor of the bank, who informed Mr. Van Dyke that the draft could not be paid if presented, but would be paid if withheld for a short time. The bank failed, when Mr. Culver, to indemnify Mr. Van Dyke and the United States for not presenting the draft, transferred to the said Van Dyke collateral, a promissory note of one Cornelius Curtis, dated November 4, 1865, for $22,315 39, payable on and secured by Curtis' mortgage. This note was secured by a mortgage to Culver on five tracts of land in Venango county, Pennsylvania. On December 11, 1865, C. V. Culver, for the use of H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer, obtained from Cornelius Curtis a confession of judgment in the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, Pennsylvania upon said note, for $23,315 39, with interest from October 28, 1876, and costs of suit, the judgment to be a lien only on certain lands mentioned in a deed of trust from said Curtis to Robert F. Brooks, dated November 4, 1865, and recorded in Deed Book 35, pp. 31 &c., in Venango county. Pennsylvania, where the lands are situated. Execution was issued under above judgment on December 11, 1865, and was levied upon the above-mentioned five tracts of land, which were sold by sheriff on February 1, 1867, and bid in by H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer, &c., "in trust, &c.," for the sum of $7,000. The land bid in is as follows:

Four hundred and one acres, situated in Tionesta township, Venango county.

Three hundred and ninety-one acres, situated in President township, Venango county, being Egbert's island, Venango county.

Forty-five acres, eighteen perches, situated in President township, Venango county, being known as Holcomb's island.

Eighty-two acres, situated in Tionesta township, Venango county.

On February 7, 1867, Philander R. Gray, High Sheriff of Venango county, by deed conveyed the above-mentioned property to H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer, in trust, &c. The deed was entered upon the records of the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county, on February 7, 1867, in Sheriff's and Treasurer's Deed Book No. 2, p. 223.

Of the above mentioned lands the second, third and fifth tracts, being 347 acres, were bought at sheriff's sale by A. Holcomb, for $60,63, for which a deed was made and delivered with a Mr. Haydock, to be delivered to Curtis on payment of his note for $5,063, part of the purchase money, within forty days. The payment was not made within the time, but on May 21, following $2,500 of the sum was paid. In December, 1870, Holcomb received $2,063 51, leaving a balance of the $5,563 up to that date. Subsequently the United States, in order to complete their title, paid the remaining sum and deed.

By letter dated May 22, 1865, David Derickson, who had been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to look after the interests of the United States, inclosed to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter from Hon. P. P. Pierce, dated May 19, 1865, asking if the "Holeman tract" would be leased for oil purposes, and if so, on what terms. Mr. Derickson was then United States Solicitor, who, on the 19th of June, 1865, wrote to Derickson, that as he had received no deeds for the United States for the lands referred to in the report even, he could not consider the application to lease. Derickson was good enough to write Jackson to make report and forward sheriff's deed. Derickson replied June 24, 1865, inclosing sheriff's deed; advised that some one else be was offered $5,000 for part of the land, but that the Secretary declined the proposition, and that he had various deeds of conveyance and abstract of title of the lands, and, if required, would forward them. June 26, 1865, a letter directed Special Attorney Mellen to take charge of the lands acquired in the case, under date of instruction of June 21, 1865, examine the title, value and condition, and report without delay, and also to take steps to clear off all incumbrances and perfect the title of the United States, in order that the property might be disposed of to advantage.

Special Attorney Mellen proceeded to Venango county, where the lands were situated, and, after making examination of title, value, condition, &c., he reported on August 3, 1865, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the land was in H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, as trustee for the United States; that he found no incumbrances upon the property or any part of it; that he also took steps to clear off all incumbrances and perfect the title of the United States, in order that the property might be disposed of to advantage.

Special Attorney Mellen proceeded to Venango county, where the lands were situated, and, after making examination of title, value, condition, &c., he reported on August 3, 1865, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the land was in H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, as trustee for the United States; that he found no incumbrances upon the property or any part of it; that he also took steps to clear off all incumbrances and perfect the title of the United States, in order that the property might be disposed of to advantage.

The following are the details of this important case, and represent the facts upon which the Government will commence proceedings against the bank:

The Venango National Bank of Franklin was a United States national bank depository, and the United States had the sum of $288,859 01 on deposit there. A draft was drawn on the bank for $65,000 of the above-mentioned amount, but was retained by Mr. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, without being presented, at the request of Mr. C. V. Culver, a stockholder and debtor of the bank, who informed Mr. Van Dyke that the draft could not be paid if presented, but would be paid if withheld for a short time. The bank failed, when Mr. Culver, to indemnify Mr. Van Dyke and the United States for not presenting the draft, transferred to the said Van Dyke collateral, a promissory note of one Cornelius Curtis, dated November 4, 1865, for $22,315 39, payable on and secured by Curtis' mortgage. This note was secured by a mortgage to Culver on five tracts of land in Venango county, Pennsylvania. On December 11, 1865, C. V. Culver, for the use of H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer, obtained from Cornelius Curtis a confession of judgment in the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, Pennsylvania upon said note, for $23,315 39, with interest from October 28, 1876, and costs of suit, the judgment to be a lien only on certain lands mentioned in a deed of trust from said Curtis to Robert F. Brooks, dated November 4, 1865, and recorded in Deed Book 35, pp. 31 &c., in Venango county. Pennsylvania, where the lands are situated. Execution was issued under above judgment on December 11, 1865, and was levied upon the above-mentioned five tracts of land, which were sold by sheriff on February 1, 1867, and bid in by H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer, &c., "in trust, &c.," for the sum of $7,000. The land bid in is as follows:

Four hundred and one acres, situated in Tionesta township, Venango county.

Three hundred and ninety-one acres, situated in President township, Venango county, being Egbert's island, Venango county.

Forty-five acres, eighteen perches, situated in President township, Venango county, being known as Holcomb's island.

Eighty-two acres, situated in Tionesta township, Venango county.

On February 7, 1867, Philander R. Gray, High Sheriff of Venango county, by deed conveyed the above-mentioned property to H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer, in trust, &c. The deed was entered upon the records of the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county, on February 7, 1867, in Sheriff's and Treasurer's Deed Book No. 2, p. 223.

Of the above mentioned lands the second, third and fifth tracts, being 347 acres, were bought at sheriff's sale by A. Holcomb, for $60,63, for which a deed was made and delivered with a Mr. Haydock, to be delivered to Curtis on payment of his note for $5,063, part of the purchase money, within forty days. The payment was not made within the time, but on May 21, following $2,500 of the sum was paid. In December, 1870, Holcomb received $2,063 51, leaving a balance of the $5,563 up to that date. Subsequently the United States, in order to complete their title, paid the remaining sum and deed.

By letter dated May 22, 1865, David Derickson, who had been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to look after the interests of the United States, inclosed to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter from Hon. P. P. Pierce, dated May 19, 1865, asking if the "Holeman tract" would be leased for oil purposes, and if so, on what terms. Mr. Derickson was then United States Solicitor, who, on the 19th of June, 1865, wrote to Derickson, that as he had received no deeds for the United States for the lands referred to in the report even, he could not consider the application to lease. Derickson was good enough to write Jackson to make report and forward sheriff's deed. Derickson replied June 24, 1865, inclosing sheriff's deed; advised that some one else be was offered $5,000 for part of the land, but that the Secretary declined the proposition, and that he had various deeds of conveyance and abstract of title of the lands, and, if required, would forward them. June 26, 1865, a letter directed Special Attorney Mellen to take charge of the lands acquired in the case, under date of instruction of June 21, 1865, examine the title, value and condition, and report without delay, and also to take steps to clear off all incumbrances and perfect the title of the United States, in order that the property might be disposed of to advantage.

Special Attorney Mellen proceeded to Venango county, where the lands were situated, and, after making examination of title, value, condition, &c., he reported on August 3, 1865, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the land was in H. H. Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, as trustee for the United States; that he found no incumbrances upon the property or any part of it; that he also took

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1876.

Most of the jobbers in the Republican party South are Democrats who came over for the spoils.

THE financial breach in the Democratic party widens daily, and the legs of no Presidential candidate yet mentioned appear to be long enough to straddle the chasm.

THE House Naval Affairs Committee is chargeable not only with examining Secretary ROBESON'S private accounts, but with the still grosser discourtesy of publishing in detail a transcript of his bank account at Camden, New Jersey, from 1865 to 1871, which appears in the last installment of testimony from the printer.

LETTERS are pouring in upon the do-nothing House of Representatives complaining of the unpardonable delay of that body in reference to an expression of some kind that will give definite assurances to people in business regarding the financial and revenue questions. The suspense is demoralizing in the extreme to all industries.

THE *Post* tenders the gratuitous use of its columns to the ex-Republican representative in Congress from this district. This is naturally but

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget—

Or, freely translated:

"If railroad cinders your white trousers spatter,
The brush of chimney-sweep won't mend the matter."

THE United States census and commercial reports show that from thirty to sixty-eight per cent. more products are consumed in the Southern States since the war than before, owing to free labor, and that while the acreage of cotton in the South is reduced the amount of production is increased, owing to the same cause. The Republican party is justly entitled to the credit of this.

APROPOS of the suggestive fact that witnesses called to testify before the House investigating committees have been selling their claims against the Government to the brokers in Washington at ten per cent. discount, the Evansville *Journal* raises the pertinent inquiry: If the credit of the nation depreciates ten per cent. in a few months with only the House of Representatives Democratic, how much would it depreciate if the entire administration was in the hands of Democracy?

NEXT Thursday Governor TILDEN will be required to put in his answer to the charges in the case in the New York courts growing out of his dealings with the St. Louis, Alton and Terra Haute Railway. His plea is understood to be that he has rendered service for the bonds and stock which he has appropriated to his own use without authority of the company. His confederates have made restitution, but TILDEN, it seems, proposes to hold on to his share of the "swag." The case will be an interesting one.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S utterances have the ring of the true metal. In his latest published letter he says—and the doctrine he lays down should be reduced to practice everywhere:

"I would rather vote for an honest Democrat than a dishonest Republican, and I warn all repudiators who wish to steal their way into office by appeal to party, that on this question in East Tennessee we know no party. *No honest man; No Republican thief shall cram himself down our throats in East Tennessee with the clamor of national issues,* so if there be any of that sort of cattle looking for preferment, I admonish them that we will find them out in East Tennessee, and treat them accordingly."

IF THE witness FERGUSON, who is testifying before the Louisiana committee in relation to certain cigar frauds in New Orleans, tells the truth, the customs officers and cigar merchants of that city have been engaged in a conspiracy that bids fair to outrival in villainy of conception and execution the St. Louis whisky fraud. The committee should make the most searching investigation into the whole matter, the character of the witness included. He has already created great excitement among the Southern members, for the reason that every one of the cigar imposters he has implicated is a solid man of New Orleans and a Democrat of the most ultra stripe.

THE campaign of General CROOK against the refractory Sioux Indians opened by the desertion, on the first night out from Cheyenne, while still about two hundred miles from the savages, of sixty-five of his mounted escort, arms, horses and accouterments. This for no other reason than terror of the Sioux, by whom they will be likely presently to be scalped The question which the fact suggests to the Chicago *Tribune* is whether the rest of CROOK'S column will not desert before they get in sight of the Indians. This is not probable, however. As they near the fighting ground they will have to stick together in order to escape getting stuck separately.

SHOULD the United States Senate decide that it has jurisdiction in the BELKNAP case, Secretary CHANDLER intends to recommend the impeachment of "Jake" THOMPSON, who was Secretary of the Interior before the war. The case is being prepared from the records of the public documents, and the investigation had by Congress afterwards. The facts show that THOMPSON abstracted $700,000 of the public moneys in the best securities, and exchanged them for the individual notes of contractors, and that were the last the Government had of the immense sum thus stolen from the public treasury. He is now living, and wealthy enough to be amply able to repay the amount to the Government, and he should be made to do it. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

THE New York *Graphic* publishes an interesting tabular exhibit showing that at present, so far as can be gathered from statistics, the exclusively sea-going American tonnage is as follows: 7,540 sailing vessels, of 2,512,876 tons; 595 steamers, of 707,575 tons —making a total of 8,135 vessels and 3,220,451 tons. Add to these the lake and river tonnage, and the figures would be nearly doubled. The aggregate number of American vessels on the ocean, our lakes and rivers, is estimated at 31,923, with a tonnage of about 5,000,000 tons. New York is supposed to have the most tons of shipping —1,148,000; Main next, Massachusetts next, and our own State next. The Troy *Times* well says: "Such figures as the above are a great compliment to the industry and enterprise of the American people, who have so many other ways of spending their energies. The civil war destroyed much of our shipping, and for a time greatly checked our commercial pursuits, but the wonderful recuperative power they have shown reveals the strength and suggests somewhat the future greatness of American commerce."

IN COMMENTING on the remarkable progress of the Presbyterian Church at its centennial conventions now in session in Brooklyn and Savannah, the New York *Post* traces the branches of this great tree to its root in the Protestant Reformation, and especially to its hold upon the substantial yeomanry of Great Britain and America, who rejected the Established Church without being fond of utter independency. The Puritan conservatives, who were its strength in America in 1776, occupied but comparatively a narrow field, and New York city, Long Island and the banks of the Hudson river as far as Albany comprehended all their domain in that State, while West of Albany all was a wilderness. New Jersey was not without strong churches and men, and a few scattered men and churches had crossed the Alleghenies from the Pennsylvania side. The New York *Evangelist* also says: "But, taking our whole church at that day, how small it seems compared with even one of our synods now. But since the world began where shall we find such a body of ministers and elders as formed the Synod of New York and Philadelphia?"

A NEW Mexico paper has it straight that the Mormons have been negotiating with a railroad superintendent for the transportation of a large number of their sort into that Territory. And really it begins to look somewhat as though the transfer of the Mormon population from Utah to New Mexico and Arizona were in contemplation. A correspondent who recently interviewed BRIGHAM YOUNG concerning the projected hegira, says the "prophet" told him that in some six years at the farthest Salt Lake Valley would be entirely submerged by water. The following is an extract from the conversation, as reported:

"It is a well known fact that Salt Lake has no visible outlet for its waters, though a number of streams of considerable volume are continually discharging their waters into it. It has always been conceded that there was some subterranean outlet through which the surplus waters have been discharged. In the past few years the waters of the lake have been rising, on an average, ten inches per year. It is believed that the outlet is being closed up on account of the vast quantities of sodium and chlorids gathering at its mouth. Five years at longest will be sufficient to close it entirely, and then Salt Lake Valley will be one vast ocean and Salt Lake City in the ocean."

Still, BRIGHAM might stay.

THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The transfer of Mr. TAFT from the War Department to the Attorney Generalship, and the appointment of J. D. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, to his place, is announced by telegraph, and as the confirmation of the appointments followed almost immediately, it is assumed that both gentlemen have accepted the appointments tendered them.

This, however, is a mere assumption, and it may be that the nomination of Mr. CAMERON has been made without consultation with him; but whether or not, the nomination is one eminently fit to be made. Mr. CAMERON is one of the best business men in America, and if he accepts a place in the Cabinet he will bring to it a ripe experience and an ability unsurpassed. The country will be the gainer if he accepts, and a loser if he refuses.

THE Commencement exercises at Hampton Institute, Virginia, which took place last Friday, drew to that institution a large assemblage representing the highest social and intellectual circles of North and South, to see a class of young colored men and women graduated from a simple course of a common English education to go out as teachers of their race in the primary schools of the South. The commencement this year was at least equal in interest to any former one. It was appointed a month earlier than usual to accommodate Northern visitors, and the school term is to be continued till the usual closing day in June, the senior class to go into a special course of normal training under Professor ALLEN, of this State. Classes were examined in the various elementary studies, and in elocution and natural and intellectual philosophy. A marked improvement upon last year was noticed in the senior examinations in some classes. There was also a fine display of specimens and models of some of the industrial work to which the students are trained and by which they pay their own way through the school. The speeches were marked by remarkable moderation and good sense, and a dispassionate, clear headed way of looking at subjects, which must be looked at so to be handled effectively. Diplomas were presented to forty-four graduates. Two of the most important questions with which the next hundred years will have to deal are undoubtedly those of negro education and industrial education. The problem of successfully combining academic instruction with mechanical or agricultural training is occupying the most earnest thought on both sides of the Atlantic. Considerable interest is excited throughout the South by a series of articles now being published in the *Southern Planter and Farmer* by the Rev. Dr. PURYEAR, of Alexandria, who denounces the negro's claims to civil equality as a "revolting doctrine, an extreme experiment on human patience," and declares himself against free schools altogether, for poor whites not less than for blacks. The whole system, he says, "is utterly indefensible, even without reference to the question of mixed races;" it is, he adds, "in irreconcilable conflict with the American theory of government, and with the Bible doctrine of parental duty and responsibility." His theory is, literally, that ignorance is bliss to the classes born to manual labor. It is not often, as the New York *Times* says, that a Democrat utters these things outright, "though there are Southern Democrats in about number to be not ashamed to act on the same ideas when they conveniently can." Such articles as Dr. PURYEAR'S, and such practical answers to them as Hampton School is working out, are dividing public sentiment at the South and breaking up old lines in the most serious and significant manner.

THE trade returns for the month of March, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, show a continued decline in the value of imports, and an increase in that of exports. The decrease in the former is unusually large, the total value being but $45,326,719, as against $58,863,681 in March, 1875. Five and a half millions of the decline occurred in free goods, of which two millions was in the value of coffee imported, and two and a half millions more in gold. The chief decline in dutiable goods was in raw sugar and dry goods. The total mixed value of exported articles during March was $62,333,593, against $56,612,434 in the corresponding month last year The coin value of merchandise alone was $50,355,177, which was nearly three millions more than for the same time in 1875. As the foreign exports amounted to two millions, the balance of trade in our favor for the month, counting all at specie values, was slightly above seven millions. Three-quarters of the financial year have now expired, and it is interesting to see just how the trade accounts of the country stand. The Boston *Advertiser* separates the values of all coin and bullion from the following statement, which represents specie values of merchandise only, and after making a further (estimated) correction for the exports of specie, which are never reported as large as they actually are, shows that the exhibit is as follows:

Value of imports	$435,421,643
Value of re-exports	10,618,339
Net imports	$341,807,323
Value of domestic exports	402,064,842
Favorable balance of trade	$ 60,257,519

There are some other things to be taken into the account, but the amount of the balance is so large that no recalculation can obliterate even a large part of it. The exhibit is certainly favorable in the sense of proving that we are not any longer running in debt to foreign countries.

THE "SPENCER wing" of the Republican party of Alabama, which embraces a majority of the colored voters of that State, will hold their State Convention to-morrow to select delegates to the National Convention, and also, probably, to nominate a State ticket. The "anti-SPENCER" faction held their convention on the 16th instant. Both sides no doubt believe they are right, yet both are wrong, for the Democrats are laughing in their sleeves and doing everything to widen the breach. The cause of the split is that Senator SPENCER, it is claimed by those who are opposed to him, was unfair in his distribution of official patronage, and was so very distasteful that they had him to unload. The "regulars," however, claim exactly the same thing, only they put it in different language, saying that those who went into the other convention are disappointed office-seekers and beheaded office-holders. Both sides exhibit men of intelligence, and it is evident that if either side had the good of the party at heart a compromise could be made. Alabama has twice elected a Republican ticket, and has a clear majority of at least ten thousand Republican voters within its limits. There are to-day at least one hundred thousand Republican voters in the State, and with the record of the last Democratic Legislature, the two wings united would have no trouble in sweeping everything before them. A plague on both their houses, for their selfish obstinacy.

THE proposition of Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont, for counting the Presidential electoral vote, which provides that the electors shall send the certificates of their vote to the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court instead of the President of the Senate as now, and that on a certain day the Chief Justice shall open and count them in the presence and with the assistance of the other Judges of the Supreme Court, has much to commend it. If questions of validity shall arise, or if there shall be more than one return from the same State, the Court is to decide on the spot, being governed by the manifest right of each case and not by mere forms. Having completed the count and determined the result, it is to be announced to Congress, and proclamation made thereof. The proposition, however, involves a constitutional change, and can only be adopted in the form of an amendment to the United States Constitution. It is to be regretted that it is too late for this to be effected in time to apply to the count of the next Presidential vote. The St. Louis *Republican* (Democratic) says:

"The merit of this proposition is that it takes the counting of the votes away from Congress—which, being a partisan body, might be tempted to throw out lawful votes, or count unlawful ones, or which, being divided in its politics as now, might fail to concur in a count—and lodges it with a body which is the furthest removed from party influence and commands the respect of the people."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A prayer-book weighing only an ounce is announced.

Ulysses S. Grant, Junior, has just taken his degree as a lawyer.

Timber weddings are popular out West. The guests don't get board.

A rich petroleum well has been discovered in Hudson, Massachusetts.

British gold is coined in London with imported American machinery.

Governor Hartranft can keep silent in three languages on the Presidential question.

The Cincinnati Superior Court decides that service of a summons on Sunday is good.

Women will hereafter be admitted as students by the university at Delaware, Ohio.

It is now proposed to hold an international Congress of students. This is a profitable idea.

"Ten cents a quart and no purchasers," is the way the strawberry market is quoted in Georgia.

"Take Things" is one of the noble Indians who get their victuals at the Red Cloud Agency.

He who tells the truth can afford to be doubted, but he who tells a lie cannot afford to be believed.

Minister Washburne will make a short visit home in the fall, in order to vote at the Presidential election.

William Jury, of Iowa, has been indicted for killing his wife. There will probably be a hung jury, presently.

Paris ladies have determined as a reform story measure to permit smoking in their presence by gentlemen.

The new slang term "crooked" is defined as "the act of a man who bends his energies in the wrong direction."

Boors, well dressed, are scratching and cutting some of the finest paintings contributed to the Centennial Exhibition.

Headache? The business men of New York propose to hold a three days' holiday this year, from the 2d to the 5th of July.

The Methodists of this country talk of having an Ecumenical Council, or World Synod, some years hence. Not a bad idea.

Pennsylvania has 235 beer breweries; Wisconsin, 232; Ohio, 210; New York, 203; California, 202; Illinois, 165, and Michigan, 149.

Girl students all over the country who graduate this year are very sensibly resolving to dress for that occasion in ordinary calico.

"Idlewild," the home of N. P. Willis on the Hudson, has been closed to the public, on account of the constant depredations of visitors.

The cotton market is quiet, and the question arises what is going to be the fashionable material for ear-stuffing on the Fourth of July?

Doorkeeper Fitzhugh is the great-grandson of Patrick Henry, and "connected with some of the first families of the South." But he can't spell.

A Swedish chemist has discovered that by scientific treatment the "reindeer moss" will produce an immense percentage of sugar and alcohol.

The scene of Moody and Sankey's labors in Philadelphia is now a "mammoth" men's furnishing store, with the most floor room so occupied in the world.

A Philadelphian has just been sent to jail for slapping his adult daughter's face, the judge holding that such parental rights did not extend to adult age.

The Bermudas invite the strenuous labors of the crusaders. While $700,000 are spent annually for intoxicating drinks, only $2,500 are expended for public education.

A dissatisfied poet writes:

May is a skim-milk month
When feebly does the pulse stir—
'Taint warm enough for a calico coat,
And yon feel like a fool in an ulster.

General Newton says his big blast at Hell Gate will produce no damage to person or property. The only risk is that a waterspout will be shot out of the mouth of his cavern.

People who put diseased meat in the market ought to be made to eat it themselves, uncooked. What they think is good enough for others ought not to be bad enough for them.

It would be difficult to find a town of any size and importance on the Massachusetts coast unable to boast its Revolutionary heroes and martyrs. They are all being Centennialized, just now.

An eminent scientific authority ascribes the longevity of the Israelites to the fact that, while they do not exhaust themselves by bodily exercise, they observe the laws of Moses in regard to diet.

The Erie Railway claims in a circular that it did not, in one year "kill a single man whose life might not have been saved if he had taken ordinary care of himself." By not riding on the cars?

The prophecy made fifteen years ago by a New York impresario, that within twenty years America would supply singers to the European lyric stage, has commenced the era of its fulfillment in England.

There are but two regiments of soldiers in the British service permitted to wear shirt collars—the Seventh Hussars and the Forty-third Light Infantry. The other regiments are getting their choler up about it.

The latest novelty in naval architecture is a yacht with two keels about twelve feet apart, upon which there is a platform. In the middle of the platform, near the bow, is the mast. It is expected to make thirty knots an hour.

There were fifty-four railroad accidents in this country last month, whereby six persons were killed and forty-seven injured. For the year ending with April there were 993 accidents, by which 246 persons were killed and 924 injured.

The report of the United States Commissioners to the Chilian International Exhibition, which opened in September and closed in January, shows that the United States contributed four hundred exhibits, and occupied about one-third of the space.

It appears that the terribly destructive Lay torpedo can be utilized at the life saving stations for carrying lines to vessels where it would be impossible to reach them with life boats, thus making the boat a messenger of mercy as well as of war.

The celebrated lead mines of Washington county, Mo., have been sold to an English company, who will, within the next six months, place two hundred English miners at work, assisted by the latest and most powerful machinery known in the business.

PERSONAL.

The romance of a recent wedding in high life at New York is that the bridegroom had to take no for an answer from the bride three times, during a period of five years, before he finally got her.

The following astounding item is afloat in the papers: "The Princess Louise has launched and christened the Inflexible, and her displacement when all her weights are on board will be no less than 11,407 tons!"

A sensitive Baltimore girl who is dying of a disease peculiar to her sex, has willed that her body should be given over after death to the physicians and students for dissection, saying: "it is a duty I owe my sex and my God."

A quarrelsome husband and wife in Iowa have decided to separate and divide their property evenly. The land has been measured off into two farms, and the house and barn have been cut in halves and each half removed a short distance.

At the centennial election of the Seneca-Iroquois Republic on the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations in Western New York, the other day, Jesse Tallchief, Owen Jimmerson, Daniel Twoguns, Lorenzo Sundown, and John Redeye were among the candidates.

A bright young lady gave her slow lover a delicate leap-year hint the other evening. In the course of conversation the gentleman asked her what form of marriage she thought the most beautiful. Her quick reply was, "I should prefer little for form. The substance seems of more importance." That girl wears an engagement ring now.

Longfellow has been visiting Philadelphia. Fifty years have passed since the poet made his first visit to that city. This is a long time in the life of one man. Fifty years ago Philadelphia was the metropolis of the nation and New York was just entering upon the career of empire. We were then celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of our national existence and with as much enthusiasm as we now celebrate the hundredth anniversary. And when we think of all the changes that have passed within the memory of this "good gray head whom all men know," what may we expect of the future?

THE A. M. E. Hippodrome on North Sixth street is rapidly nearing completion, and the colored folks are looking forward to a day of hilarious religious rejuvenation a few weeks hence.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

Will the services be conducted by circuit riders?

JUNE MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S.

Harper's Magazine for June contains the entire fourth book of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda," a story, "the constructive art of which," says the London *Times*, "seems to approach perfection." According to promise, Miss Mulock's new story, "The Laurel Bush," is begun in this number. It is indeed "An Old-fashioned Love-story," and, from the start, fascinates the reader. In addition to the brilliant novels already commenced, there will be begun in the July number an anonymous serial story of great promise, to be published simultaneously in *Blackwood* and *Harper*.

Three short stories are contributed to this number—"Miss Susan's Love Affair," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The Pursuit of a Heritage," by Mrs. Frank McCarthy; and "Love's Service," by Lizzie W. Champney; all of them strongly dramatic, and of absorbing interest.

"Old Abel's Experience," an illustrated poem, by Mrs. E. T. Corbett, is one of those characteristic and striking stories in verse which have become a prominent feature in *Harper's Magazine*, and is good enough to tempt one to buy the number for its sake alone.

In its other contents, the magazine is as fresh and bright and varied as it always is. John Esten Cooke's interesting and richly illustrated article on "Virginia in the Revolution" opens the number. Benson J. Lossing concludes his "Romance of the Revolution." Especial interest just now will be felt in Mr. Rideing's "Trail in the Far Southwest," which treats extensively of the country and the people of New Mexico, with several very striking pictorial illustrations.

Mr. Holly, in the second paper of his series on "Modern Dwellings," treats of interior decoration. His paper, which is profusely and tastefully illustrated, closes with some very practical suggestions respecting ventilation.

Dr. Austin Flint contributes to the "First Century" series a very able review of medical and sanitary progress during the last hundred years.

R. H. Stoddard, apropos of the recent publication of Trevelyan's "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," contributes a capital paper, entitled "Lord Macaulay and his Friends," illustrated with portraits of Praed, Hannah More and other distinguished friends of Macaulay's youth and early manhood.

Poems are contributed by T. B. Aldrich, George Lunt and Jennie R. Robinson.

The Easy Chair has, besides other interesting gossip, some pithy remarks concerning Walt Whitman. By the way, one of George Eliot's chapters in this number is prefaced by a quotation from Whitman's verse. In the Drawer is published a centennial ballad for young folks, by Will Carleton, entitled "The Little Black-eyed Rebel."

LIPPINCOTT.

The June number of *Lippincott's Magazine* opens with the sixth article of the important series entitled "The Century, its Fruits and its Festivals," and treats of "The Display," being introductory to a more detailed account of the sights of the great Exhibition in future numbers. The paper is fully illustrated. Another very attractive illustrated article is "Glimpses of Constantinople," in which a lady very pleasantly tells her experiences in that interesting city. "Modern Huguenots," by James M. Bruce, is an interesting account of a trip through that part of the French Alps which is so rich in associations with Felix Neff. T. A. Trollops furnishes an able paper on "The Italian Mediæval Wood Sculptors" and their works. "At Chickamauga" is a graphic description of that famous battle, by R. L. Kimberly. Another charming letter from Lady Barker, giving additional accounts of experiences in South Africa, is presented in this number. Fiction is strongly represented by the continuation of "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," by Mrs. Lynn Lynton, which is rapidly approaching a climax; "Those and You," a very entertaining and timely story of old Philadelphia, by Edward Kearsley; and "Felipa," a charming tale by Constance F. Woolson. The poetical attractions of the number are "Dolores," a beautiful poem by Emma Lazarus, "Blooming," by Maurice Thompson, and "Rest," by Clara Doty Bates. "Our Monthly Gossip," and notices of new books complete the contents of a decidedly interesting number of this valuable magazine.

SCRIBNER.

In *Scribner* for June Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis' description of some "Old Landmarks in Philadelphia" is accompanied by over thirty illustrations. "How America was named," is another illustrated historical paper, in which is shown the origin of the false claims put forth in behalf of Vespucci. Clarence Cook's fifth paper on furniture and decoration is illustrated with pictures of dining tables, the "last sweet thing in corners," chairs, candelabras, etc., etc. Charles Barnard describes a number of recent "Experiments in Co-operation," chiefly manufactures and stores. "Union College" is the one selected from the educational series for a month. Harvard being announced for July. The serials are continued, and there is a story by G. P. Lathrop, entitled "The Love of a Hundred Years;" "Pilgrimsand Puritans," by Tryon Edwards, "Two Poems of Colin," by E. S. Nadal, and "Charlotte Cushman," by John Ellis Scanlon, complete the list of prose. There are poetical contributions from Kate Putnam Osgood, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, H. H. and several others. In the editorial department Dr. Holland writes of "Advertising Shams," "The Literary Class" and "A New Department;" "The Old Cabinet" deals with "Reading and Writing," and "Recollection and Confusion;" "Home and Society" contains some suggestions to strangers about "How to see New York," and Mr. Quinn's timely "Rural Topics;" and "Brica-Brac" has among other attractions some clever dialect by Irwin Russell entitled "Nebuchadnezzer."

An index has just been prepared for the ten first volumes of *Scribner's Monthly*. It is stated in the preface that the illustrations of these ten volumes have cost the magazine nearly one hundred dollars, and that a very much larger sum has been paid for literary contributions and editorial work. More than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars were paid to the printers, and nearly a quarter of a million for paper. These volumes contain two thousand, seven hundred and forty-five engravings, of which 2,450 are from wood, in num. One hundred and thirty-three stories, long and short, have appeared; and from these, and from essays and other material, have already been published fifteen books, while others are in course of preparation.

THE GALAXY.

The *Galaxy* for June has contributions from Justin McCarthy, Gail Hamilton, Professor Van de Warker, J. H. Siddons and other clever writers.

The opening article is upon the new pre-Raphaelites in England, in whose ranks Ruskin and Burne Jones and the Rossettis are so conspicuous in their several departments. It is the fanciful school represented in America by Joaquin Miller and Walt Whitman, and a better analysis of it has never been given than in this lively sketch by Justin McCarthy.

Professor Van de Warker contributes a novel article upon "Peripatetic Madness," the species of insanity or rather morbid restlessness which prompts some people to take to the road and wander aimlessly from place to place. This madness is not confined to the common roadside tramp, but is often found in the higher walks of life.

The number contains three articles upon American society and character. In the first, Gail Hamilton makes a searching review of society at Washington, showing that it has been misjudged, and that behind the "fast" element which impresses the casual visitor by its vulgar display and frivolity, there exists a background of a totally different sort. In the second article Major Anderson, U. S. A., sifts the observations of two great European philosophers, Strauss and John Stuart Mill, upon American character, and succeeds in saying something more flattering and hopeful than they have said. It is a noticeable fact that some of the most intemperate and incredible articles appearing in the *Galaxy* are written by officers of our military service. Mrs. Lucy Hooper finally applies the cold shower by telling some bodily some species of American women behave in Paris; and we heartily wish that a law might be passed forbidding their going there.

Professor Siddons tells from his personal experience as an editor in India and London a number of entertaining anecdotes, under the head of "Souvenirs of a Man of Letters."

General Custer gives a thrilling personal narrative of the battle of Bull Run; and Captain Codman, who went to Brazil with Agassiz, describes a visit to Rio de Janiro and the interior of Brazil, seasoned with a sketch of Brazilian character and the Portuguese and Brazilian dynasty.

There is an article upon the discovery of America, translated from the great Swedish "History of the United States," now in course of publication (so we are told). Beginning with the Mound Builders and Norsemen, the writer of the history, Herr Enander, has not yet reached the voyage of Columbus, from whom he takes the credit of discovering America to give it to the Norsemen.

The number contains the usual quantum of poetry and that uncommonly good widow stories. The first shows how a widow overcame the prejudices of a virtuous young man who objected to marrying an heiress. The other tells how a pretty widow escaped from being hanged for a witch in Salem.

The editorial departments are excellent as usual. In the "Scientific Miscellany" Professor Church shows how profitable an investment Alaska has proven itself to be, and in "Nebulæ" the editor, apropos of the return to silver, discourses upon the philology of fractional currency which has left the colloquial term "stamps" as an historical record of the days of war when the sticky postage stamps of various denominations constituted our only available small change. Some very unpatriotic criticisms upon our silver coinage follow, and a substitution of the heads of Washington and Franklin for the present insignia is proposed.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
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Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
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Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

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Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
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Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ALPHABETICAL
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CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

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S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....172 Wylie av.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....80 Wood st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth av.
Agricultural Implements.
Scoble, Reed & Smith.....137 Liberty st
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Rowland & Co...53 & 55 Wood st., & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave.
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 144 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....32 Fifth ave.
Central.....57 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool 365 Liberty street.
Robt. J. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.
Carpet Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....386 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave., above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co...Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Tolten & Co.....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
J. H. Miller.....70 Fifth ave.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....402, 404 and 407 Liberty st
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st.
Walter Poulter.....236 Penn ave.
John D. Briland.....79 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips...91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st
Western.....n. e. cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave
Citizens'.....Office, 96 Fourth ave.
People's.....100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave
Lumber.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....80 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Saltis & Sons.....98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.
Manties, Furniture and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st.
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Bassford.....103½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st., Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy, not sell close for cash only
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. J. Bennett, n. e. cor. Wood st. and Fifth av.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (Lake Irwin.)
Pork Packers
Reese Owens & Son.....21 Seventh ave
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st
Photographers.
Trevor McCollum.....42 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 36th sts
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co., L. S. Layton, Agt., 325 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....188 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Lee M. Phillips.....113 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....102 Fourth ave., 2d door.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fenrhake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factory.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Steel Dies.
John D. Matthews.....73 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st.
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Tacidermist.....235 Penn ave.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co.....cor. Penn and 22d st
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Anderson & Woods, cor. Ross st. and First ave.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roesale & Co...953 Penn ave., near 36th st.

EDITH LYLE.
JUST PUBLISHED—A splendid new novel by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, whose other works are read and re-read with delightful interest as an unfailing source of pleasure. "Lena Rivers," "Edna Browning," "West Lawn," etc. Price $1 50.

RECORD OF THE YEAR
JUST READY—The second number (May) of this wonderfully popular monthly magazine and diary of important events and current miscellany. A capital number, full of the choicest reading matter, and a superb steel portrait of Moody, the great Revivalist. Price 50 cents.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
5 Th 8 MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
Large Arrivals of
ke
WILLIAM
Nos. 165,
167 and 169 Fed

By most advantageous purchases made this week in Eastern markets, we are now receiving and opening a very beautiful line of Summer Dress Goods, Silks, &c., at lower prices than have been made in many years.
Special attention is invited to the very large assortment of
DRESS SILKS
OPENED TO-DAY.
Three popular prices we ask special attention to:
AT $1 00,
an extra Gros Grain Black Silk, considered extra good value at $1 25.
AT $1 25,
a very fine Gros Grain Black Dress Silk, worth really $1 50. And
AT $1 50,
a very superior Gros Grain Black Silk, such as has never been offered under $1 75.
Also a complete new assortment of fine Gros Grain Black Silks up to $5 00 per yard, and an inspection will show them to be fully one-fourth to one-third less than any heretofore offered.
It has never been our pleasure to exhibit such an extended line of
COLORED SILKS
(just opened to-day) in all the newest colorings, for promenade wear, from
$1 TO $2 50 PER YARD.
Another very choice assortment of Light, Fancy
CHECKED AND STRIPED SILKS
and Mourning Checked and Striped Silks in great variety, at very low prices.
Feeling ass

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 22, 1876.

There was nothing especially new in the financial situation to-day, the features of strength and ease continuing to be the leading characteristics of the loan market. Comparing the condition of the money market here with that of other monetary centers, we believe that there is more activity here than is generally the case, as our banks while they have a surplus of funds are generally able to make moderate earnings on safe loans. Bills are easy but do not show any especial weakness, and are held up to former rates. The New York money market is reported as follows by the *Times*: "There is very little to be said concerning the course of the money market during the week, there having been scarcely any change, except, perhaps, that the supply of capital was even larger than usual and the tendency of rates downward. Round amounts can be obtained at 2@2½ per cent. on Government bonds and on acceptable Stock Exchange collaterals at 3@3½ per cent. The indications point to a long period of ease in money, and the banks and financial institutions are anxious to make loans that will pay something more than the cost of handling collaterals. At present appearances do not favor any marked increase in the legitimate demand for money. The prospects of low rates for call loans has quickened the inquiry for commercial paper, and that which is strictly first class is promptly taken at 4 @4½ per cent. Prime grades are quoted from the latter figure up to 6 per cent., with the offerings light." As to the condition of trade throughout the country our exchanges differ. The general impression in the neighborhood of New York is that there has been no improvement, but in some other localities it is said to have been looking up a little. In Boston, for example, according to the *Traveller*, things are looking better. It says that many have expected that business would revive something after the manner of the London cockney's anticipation of sunrise. "Is that all," said he; "I thought it went up like a rocket." And because it does not burst upon us in meridian splendor they can hardly realize that the gray light of dawn is the herald of approaching day.

—The New York *Herald* has the following in corroboration of the views expressed with reference to the trouble of anthracite coal road stocks in our last:

After a long and successful struggle against the condition of the times these corporations are beginning to discover that the course of their trade can no longer be controlled by leagues and combinations; that it is one thing to put a price upon their commodity and another thing to sell it; that they may lead their horse to water, but that they cannot make him drink. While the great staples of the country have been slowly but surely falling in price the great coal companies have been holding to old figures with the utmost pertinacity, and this despite the fact that their trade has been growing daily less, and the prospect of a change for the better further off than ever. They have been learning their lesson in Newcastle with a vengeance, but to a low gluted a market the miles upon miles of Indian cars, stretching from tidewater back into the country, fully attest. Their trade has simply followed the general drift of business, and has been no more able to escape the blight which is hanging over commercial affairs than that of the merchant or mill owner. There has been a plethora of production and a paucity of consumption, and though it is possible to stop the former it is impossible to increase the latter. Indeed, the outlook grows more unfavorable every day, for mills and workshops are closing up through all the country side, and report prevail of more or less complete cessation of work in such important establishments as are controlled by Garnier & Co. and other prominent manufacturers.

—Rufus Hatch, as a stockholder, has addressed a protest to the President of the Stock Exchange against recognizing an issue of $8,000,000 additional stock which (the protestt sates) the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company propose to make. He says the directors have no right to make any additional issue without the consent of all the stockholders, as they have not obtained; nor in any event at less than par, which, he says, they cannot obtain. He further asserts that the company is insolvent, and that it is controlled by Jay Gould and his confederates, who, being interested also in Western Union stock of which Mr. Hatch has a favorable opinion), are using the Atlantic and Pacific simply as an auxiliary to reducing the price of telegraphing to a rate at which it cannot be done without loss.

—The *Tribune* correspondent at Philadelphia, noticing the contemplated opening of the bankers' building at the Centennial grounds on the 30th instant, which will be a legal holiday, says that tickets to admit members are being prepared, as a business courtesy, by the American Bank Note Company, and will be adorned with finely engraved portraits of Morris, the first financier of the United States, Girard, Biddle, Astor, Stephen Girard, Alexander Hamilton, first secretary of the Treasury, and also by an accurate representation of Independence Hall as it appeared when the Declaration was signed. These tickets it is intended shall be ready for distribution to the members by the 25th instant. Independent of the ceremonies of the occasion, the object of which is to be enhanced by a speech from the Hon. E. R. G. Swanning, of Buffalo, these cards will be sought for as souvenirs of the occurrences.

—The assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has authorized the sale by auction of some $2,000,000 securities (face value), which were in possession of the firm at the time of their suspension.

—The Illinois companies are trying to arrange to pay their taxes, under a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, aggregating some $10,000,000, by instalments.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 22, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	....	....	....	122⅝	....
5-20's, 1865	119¼	....	....	....	119	....
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼	....	....	....	119	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼	....	....	....	121	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¼	....	....	....	121	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	122¾	....	....	....	122⅝	....
5-20's, 1868	122¾	....	....	....	122⅝	....
10-40's	117¼	....	....	....	117	....
10-40's, coupon	117¼	....	....	....	117	....
Currency 6's	127	....	....	....	127	....
New 5-per cents	117¾	....	....	....	117¾	....
Vesta & Union Tel.	67⅜	....	65⅝	65⅝	65	65⅜
Quicksilver	13	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	22¾	23	23	23¼	24	24¼
Panama	95	....	....	95	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	....	107	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	87½	....	88	88	....	....
American Express	63	....	....	63	....	....
United States Express	63	....	....	63	....	....
New York Central	113⅜	113½	113½	113½	113	113⅜
Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅜
Michigan Central	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85	85⅜
Michigan Southern	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	....	92¾	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	....	....	....	....	....	39½
Do. preferred	58¾	....	....	58¾	58¾	58¾
Rock Island	105⅝	....	....	....	....	105⅝
St. Paul common	....	....	....	35¾	35⅝	36
Do. preferred	....	....	....	63	....	63
Wabash common	7⅜	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	103	103	103	103	....	103
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅛	....	....	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Union Pacific	60⅜	60⅜	59¾	59¾	59¾	60⅜
Marlin	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe.	....	....	....	10¼	....	....
Atlantic & Pac. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	22	....	15	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C	....	....	....	....	....	4
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	12⅝
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	105¾	....	105¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	5¾
Reading	....	....	44½
United Cos. of N. J.	134¼	135	....
Phila. & Erie and Buf.	9¾	9¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	56	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101	....	47¼
Central Transportation	....	....	....
P. C. & St. L. n. b.	81	84	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Money closed easy at 2@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $400,000. Tax assistant Treasurer Williams $499,000. Clearings $211,000,000. Sterling steady at 484½@485¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾, declined to 112¾ and closed at 112⅝. Carrying rates 1 to 2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds dull but firm. State securities dull. The week opened with a confused depression in the Stock Exchange and a further shrinkage in values. A further break in some of the coal stocks to-day added to the prevailing weakness. New Jersey Central declined 4¼ per cent. from 84 to 79¾, while Delaware and Hudson Canal opened off to 105 for round amounts and 104¾ for odd lots, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 103¾ for odd lots and to 103⅝ regular and to 104¾ seller thirty days. The daily decline in these stocks naturally attracts attention, and each fresh break seems to bring out stock heretofore held for investment. Erie was freely pressed for sale and declined from 14¼ to 13. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were noticeably weak. The coal carrying roads comparatively active and advanced to 110 regular. There were sales of seller sixty days at 106¾ down to 106, a difference of about 4 per cent. from the regular price. At the close stocks were firmer and prices recovered from ¼ to ⅝ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail were strong throughout. Western Union Telegraph again reduced their rates to correspond with the rival lines. Transactions were 185,000 shares of which 17,000 were Pacific Mail, 24,000 Western Union, 8,000 St. Paul, 25,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Michigan Central, 7,500 New Jersey Central and 6,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	65¾	Rock Island	105⅝
Quicksilver	14¾	St. Paul	35⅝
Do. preferred	....	Do. preferred	63
Pacific Mail	24¼	Toledo & Wabash	2
Maripposa	....	Do. preferred	....
Adams Express	64	Ft. Wayne	103
Wells-Fargo Ex	87	Terre Haute	....
American Ex	63	Chicago & Alton	97¾
U. S. Express	....	Do. preferred	105
New York Central	113⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	16¼
Erie	13⅜	Del. & Lacka'na	103¾
Do. preferred	19	Atlantic & P. Tel	10
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	112¾
Do. preferred	134	Atlantic & P. pref	35
Mich. Central	85¾	Indiana Central	....
Panama	95	Burlington & Q	116
Lake Shore	52¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	10¼
Illinois Central	92	Union Pacific stock	60
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Union Pacific bonds	....
Northwestern	39½	Union Pac. bonds, 1st	....
Do. preferred	58¾	Do. land grants	90¾
C., C. & I. C	4	Do. sink. fund	89¾
N. J. Central	81		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	117¼
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's, registered	117¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, coupons	118¼
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	127
5-20's, 1868	122¾		
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6's	105¾
Virginia, new	39		

LONDON, May 22, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the bank of England on balance to-day is £79,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1¾ per cent., being ⅝ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols 96 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 106¼; do '67, 107¾; 10-40's 107¾; new 5's, 108¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99¾; Erie 12; preferred 26.

PARIS, May 22.—Rentes 106 francs 42½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 22.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Gold 112¾@112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Bankers' bills 53½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 22, 1876.

There was a very moderate trade movement in general merchandise circles to-day somewhat checked by the rainy weather. The volume was below the average but, all things considered, was not below what was to be expected. There was very little to be reported in the way of changes in values, everything being steady and quiet.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,514	Apples, bbls	153
Corn, bus	500	Cheese, boxs	403
Wheat, bus	720	Butter, pkgs	66
Oats, bus	4,050	Bacon, tcs	39
Potatoes, bus	573	Hay, bales	184

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Produce and Breadstuffs.

BEANS—There is a dull and quiet market at at $1 0@1 10 for prime white navy.

BUTTER—Trade was quiet and easy to-day at unchanged prices. We quote choice rolls at 18@20c ₱ lb; prime to good solid packed 15@20c; lower grades scarcely quotable.

CHEESE—Is active with a rather easy feeling. We quote New York Goshen at 12½@13c; prime Ohio factory, old, 12½@13c per ₱; new prime factory 10@11c for choice; 9½@10c for prime; lower grades are hardly quotable.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a quiet and rather nominal market. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 18@20c, evaporated peaches 22@25c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 13@20c. Raspberries 20@35c. Cherries, pitted, 20@25c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—There were somewhat increased offerings to-day, and the market was easy with sales in some cases at heavily shaded prices. We quote at 11@12c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

ESSAU FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is naturally a rather easy and downward feeling. Strawberries were slow and easy at 2@3c ₱ quart. Radishes ruled at 35c ₱ dozen, and now onions at 75c ₱ dozen. New Bermuda onions were quoted at $1 00@1 25 ₱ crate. Bermuda tomatoes were scarce at 80@90c ₱ box. String beans were quoted at $8 00@9 00 per barrel.

FLOUR—The market continues active and firm. The rates current are as to lows for the wholesale trade or from local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $5 50@7 75; fancy St. Louis $6 25@6 75; choice patents $7 50@8 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; cornmeal $3 75 ₱ barrel; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—The market was again quiet but steady. Wheat was firm and in fair demand. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 46@1 47; prime Indiana red winter $1 35@1 37; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 1 35@1 39; Northwestern spring $1 30@1 32; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90@$1 00, as to quality. Corn was steady but quiet at 58@59c for high mixed; 57@58c for high mixed; 56@57c for low mixed. We quote ear corn at 59@60c for prime yellow; 53@55c for mixed. Oats were steady but steady. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 38@41c; white do 42@43c; Western white 43@44c. Barley is quiet and rather nominal; quotations range from 70@80c for low to fair quality; not much doing. Rye is easy and in liberal supply, at 72@73c ₱ bushel. Bolting nos. prime 85c. Molasses steady; fair to choice 40@57c. Rice firm; common to prime 6¼@6¾c.

HAY—The market is rather dull and sluggish. We quote prime No. 1 timothy at $18 50@19 00 ₱ ton. No. 2, $16 00@17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00.

MILL FEED—The market is steady. We quote bran firm at $15 00@15 50 ₱ ton; seconds and shipping mixed $18 00@19 00; middlings $20 00@23 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 ₱ cwt.

PROVISIONS—The market continues rather lightly supplied, and prices continue firm. We quote prime peach-blows on track at 35@40c. Business from store was firm at 40@45c for peach-blows; 35@40c for Peerless. New Berkshires and Prentiss were nominal at $7 50@8 00 per bbl. Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

Petroleum.

May 22.—The week opened quietly in petroleum circles with considerable firmness and a slight advance in the early part of the day, followed by a weaker feeling and a drop of a point or two, closing a shade below the opening prices.

CRUDE—The market opened strong at the closing prices of Saturday night, 81 9% bid and 81 97½ asked, and shortly after advanced to 81 97½ bid and 81 98½ asked, with sales at that figure. It held firm at these prices all the morning, but during the afternoon gave way gradually, and finally declined to 81 95 per ₱ bbl, the present price. Shipment was dull at 82 2@82 2½ bid, 82 2½ asked. Union shipment was held for 82 25.

REFINED—The market was quiet and rather easy in sympathy with the movement in crude, but no quotable decline was recorded from our previous quotations. We quote standard white at 10¾@10¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 11c for small lots; 11¼@11½c on changes for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 14@14¼c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14@14½c for spot. Baltimore rules at 14c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at about 10½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 22, closing.—The market has not varied and the export demand is slow, but there is no pre sure to sell. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½c and 10c in shipping order; refined 14½@14¾c; cases 17¼@19c; naphtha 9½c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14@14½c; at Philadelphia 14¼c.

TITUSVILLE, May 22.—Holders are offering at $2 07½, and $2 10 bid.

OIL CITY, May 22.—Market firm at 81 97½ bid for United with two thousand barrels shipment at 82 02½.

ROUSEVILLE, May 22.—Market now opened yet: bid at 82 10.

TIDIOUTE, May 22.—Market quiet at 82 15@2 17½.

CLARENDS, May 22.—Market firm; sales of United at 81 98½; shipment nominal at 82 22½. *Lyter*—United 81 97½@81 98½; Union steady at 82 07½.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Market, quiet; standard white 14 3-16@14¼c; crude 8¼c; quotes 18c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—Petroleum—More inquiry; crude 8¾c; refined 14¼@14¾c.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Petroleum—Crude 8¾c; refined 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 10¾c; refined 14½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Refined petroleum 10¾@11½d; spirits do 9@9½d.

LONDON, May 22.—Refined petroleum 11d.

ANTWERP, May 22.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—Petroleum quiet but firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c; prime white State test 12c, in car lots, cash.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts Allegheny Valley R. R..... 160
Refined shipments Allegheny Valley R. R.. 991

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 22, 1876.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

The following comprise the arrivals of stock for the week ending to-day, received at the freight office of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, as furnished from the books by the clerk, Mr. Stone:

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Cattle.		
Ackerman & Arnold	Chicago	36
A. Greenwald	Chicago	34
J. Rothchild	Chicago	33
B. S. Teanerman	Chicago	16
Marks & Bro	Chicago	51
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	18
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	33
J. Hunter	Chicago	31
Joshua Holmes	Chicago	18
Moonschine & Rick	Chicago	54
Gerson & H	Chicago	72
Greenwald & S	Chicago	19
J. Lehman	Chicago	34
L. Rosenburg	Chicago	17
J. Shamberg	Chicago	34
E. Rain	Chicago	19
Holmes, L. & Co	Chicago	38
Auil & Varner	Chicago	39
A. Greenwald	W. P. R. R.	39
Holmes, L. & Co	Indianapolis	17
Total this week		717
Total last week		567
Mixed.	Sheep and hogs.	
C. M. Haines	Canal Dover	1
	Calves and hogs.	
M. Hockenberger	Bayard	1

CATTLE.

It will be seen by the table given above that the run of cattle this week exceeds that of last by 150 head. However, the class of the offerings was no improvement, the majority being fairly classed with the common order. True, there were some fine cattle on sale, but just now it seems that light, smooth cattle are more sought after than heavy, fat, 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers. It is claimed that choice, high priced cattle will not "pan out" sufficient scrip to square the purchase money, to say nothing of the dollars of profits. Some stock would be left over unsold, which would be driven to East Liberty, or to undergo its chances. It is somewhat difficult to catch the ruling prices of the market, as many local buyers are disposed to be reticent as to prices paid for light, thin, or any other kind of stock. But the following quotations will not fall short of the mark:

Best butchers' cattle	$ 6 00@ 6 25
Good butchers' cattle	5 00@ 5 50
Fair butchers' cattle	4 50@ 4 75
Bulls (dull sale)	3 00@ 3 50
Milch cows	35 00@75 00

HOGS.

The offerings of swine were extremely light, to-day, but not more so than the demand. George Emerick, who, by the way, we are glad to see has very nearly recovered from his late serious illness, quietly assured us that there was really no hog market. There is not enough sales on which to base selling rates. But in conversation with others, we gleaned the following:

Best butchers' hogs	$7 75@8 00
Good butchers' hogs	7 50@7 60
Fair butchers' hogs	7 10@7 25
Roughs	6 90@6 95

SHEEP.

The sheep market did amount, to use the language of a dealer, to "shucks" to-day. The run was light, stock fair and all disposed of early in the day. There were few wooled offered, and hereafter their arrivals will be few and far between, as the season has now arrived when sheep are supposed to come to market with their coats off. We quotes as follows:

Choice, 90 to 100 ₱s	$5 50@5 80
Choice, 80 to 90 ₱s	4 75@5 00
Medium, 75 to 80 ₱s	3 75@4 00

REMOVAL—WHERE SHALL WE GO?

In conversation with an intelligent gentleman, who is the owner of a large number of lots in and about the Union Drove Yards, and who is consequently interested in the question of removal, he stated that, so far as he was concerned individually, he was ready to go at any time, if he only knew *where to go to*. Speculators and others, and as he believes, a majority of the North Side stock dealers, he thinks all parties should for the present cease their warfare, and turn their attention to securing an outlet—West and East—for the business by the road now carrying all the stock eastward. When this outlet is definitely located, there will be an exodus of the Union Drove Yards in search of fairer and greener pastures. So mote it be.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—Beeves—Receipts 5,070 head, making 9,590 head for the week, against 10,950 head for the same time last week. Quality fair to good generally; nearly all native steers corn fed. Market dull and weak at a reduction of 25c compared with current rates for week's sales; extra and fancy steers retailed at $11 00@11 25; strictly prime were freely offered at $10 50@10 75; ripe steers, 1,400 to 1,450 lbs, $10 00; some lightest steers $9 00@9 25, including 2 cars Cherokee cattle fair, to very good $9 50 to 1,056 lbs; a car load of fat still for sale.

Sheep—Receipts 7,280 head, making 23,750 head for the week, against 13,100 for the same time last week. Prices further declined nearly 50c; sales slow; clipped $5 50@5 12½; unshorn $7 00@8 00; spring lambs $8 00@11 50.

Swine—Receipts 8,780 head, making 22,960 head for the week, against 18,850 head for the same time last week. None offered alive.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Cattle dull this week and prices in buyers' favor; 640 head arrived and sold, $@ 2½@6 50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; $5 25@6 00 for fair to good do, and $4 00@5 00 for common, as to quality.

Sheep—In fair demand; 6,000 head sold at $4 00@6 75, as to condition.

Hogs—Dull; 3,350 head sold at $10 55@11 50.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Shipments 3,600 head. Holders rather firmer but few sales; prices generally unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000 head. Shipments 5,400 head. Market weak and about 10c lower; light $6 95@7 00; packing $6 70@6 90; shipping $6 80@7 65; Philadelphia $7 30.

Sheep—Receipts 200 head. Common to choice, $4 00@6 50.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Hogs active but lower; Yorkers $6 40@6 70; bacon $6 60@6 80; butchers' $6 75@6 90.

Cattle—Slow but not quotably changed; pony steers $3 87½@4 25; cows $3 87½@4 00; stockers $3 25@4 37½; feeders $4 37½@4 75.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—Hogs steady; common to good light $6 75@7 00; fair to good heavy $7 00@7 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—Hogs $6 25@6 75. Receipts 3,650 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 06½ spot; $1 07¼ seller June; $1 03¾ seller July; No. 3, 96½c; rejected 80¼c. Corn excited and higher; No. 2 47¾c spot; 47¾c seller May; 46¾c seller June; 46¾c seller July; rejected 45¾c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 31¾c spot; 30¾@30⅞c seller June. Rye firmer at 69¾@70c. Barley steady; 72c spot; 72@73c seller May. Pork dull and lower; $20 50 spot; $20 67½@20 70 seller June; $20 90 seller July. Lard dull and lower; 12 20@12 22½ spot; 12 30@12 32½ seller June. Bulkmeats quiet and weak at 7¾@10¾@10¾@11c. Whisky scarce and firm at $1 08.

Latest—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was ½c lower. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork steady; $20 70 August. Lard easier at 12 32½@12 35c.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Flour—Receipts 20,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 10@4 60; common to good $4 90@5 35; good to choice $5 40@5 75; white wheat extra $5 80@7 75; extra Ohio $4 10@7 00; St. Louis $5 30@9 00. Rye flour firm at $4 75@5 10. Cornmeal firm at $2 85@3 10. Wheat moderately active; white Michigan $1 00; No. 2 Chicago $1 15; No. 3 spring $1 30@1 32; ungraded $1 19@1 22. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Malt dull and nominal. Corn firm; receipts 155,000 bushels; inquiry, unmerchantable, 54½c; do, no grade, 58c. Oats—Receipts 90,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 34@42½c. Hay and hops firm and unchanged. Rice, molasses, sugar and coffee firm and unchanged. Rosin dull. Turpentine easier at 32½c. Eggs—Western 15@16c. Pork steady at $20 80@20 85. Beef firm; long clear Western middles 11½c; city do 11½@12c. Lard steady; prime steam at 12 05@12 07½. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm at 6½@7c. Whisky firm at $1 12¾.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Cloverseed 16@17c ₱ lb; timothy $2 00@2 65; flaxseed $1 45. Flour—Lower for better grades; extra $4 50@5 00; Minnesota and Indiana family $5 50@6 00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $5 75@6 00. Wheat inactive; receipts 13,000 bushels; Pennsylvania red $1 45; amber $1 48@1 50; sprouted Western $1 00@1 05; white $1 50@1 60. Corn firm; receipts 10,000 bushels; exports 65,000 bushels; yellow 57½c; mixed 56c; white 61c; sail 60@62c. Oats injected; white 42@46c; mixed 40@42c. Whisky steady; Western $1 12. Butter has a downward tendency; New York and Pennsylvania extras 20@22c; do firsts 18@20c; Western extras 20@22c; do firsts 22@23c; rolls, Western extras, 21@22c; do firsts 18@20c. Eggs quiet; New York 16@18c; Western fine 14@15c. Eggs dull; No. 1 Western fresh 14@14½c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Flour steady; superfine $3 75; double extra $4 25; treble do $4 50@5 00. Corn steady; white 47½c; mixed dull; choice 42c. Corn meal scarce and firm at $2 15. Hay quiet; choice $22 00@25 00. Pork dull at $21 50@21 75. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8½@8¾c; ices 13¾@14c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear ribs 12c; clear 12½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9½c; clear ribs 12c; clear 12¾c. Whisky steady; rectified $1 11@1 13. Coffee quiet at 19@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7½@7¾c; prime 8¼c. Molasses steady; fair to choice 49@57c. Rice firm; common to prime 6¼@6¾c.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Flour steady; extra $4 25@5 50; family $5 30@7 50. Wheat in moderate demand; Pennsylvania, red $1 50. Corn steady at 54c. Oats firm; No. 1 Pennsylvania extra $1

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 22, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.717	67	84	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P.M..	29.742	70	66	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.559	62	89	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.864 Highest thermom....75
Mean thermom.... 60 2 Lowest thermom....48
Rainfall..... .24

Yesterday

Dr. Sadler, No. 225 Penn avenue, commenced operative treatment of two complicated cases of cataract, both in persons blind in both eyes, and put two more on preparatory treatment. Drs. Frank and Bainum, 67 Penn avenue, and Dr. Kearn, of McKeesport, were present. The cases operated on last week are progressing favorably.

Reception to Governor Hartranft.

The Lincoln Club gave a reception last evening, at their elegant rooms on Smithfield street, to His Excellency, Governor Hartranft. The main room was gaily decorated with flowers, and presented a very handsome appearance. Shortly after ten o'clock the Governor appeared and was received by the committee, Messrs. Thomas Steele, Thomas H. Sapp and Joseph M. Gazzam, to the company assembled, composed of some of our best citizens. The gathering was a very pleasant one.

Injunction Granted.

A preliminary injunction was granted yesterday by Judge Ewing in the case of Martin Graner vs. John Eichlay and others. It will be recollected that the complainant averred that the defendants were depositing dirt and other material on Mr. Eichlay's property, which is on the south side of the hill below Brownsville avenue, and that the same is filling down on complainant's property, which is immediately below Mr. Eichlay's, thereby doing considerable damage. The defendants are restrained until further order of the Court from making any more deposits there unless they first erect a retaining wall or other structure sufficient to prevent the dirt from sliding down.

Allegheny Ordinance Committee.

This committee met last evening, Mr. Stone in the chair. It having been discovered that the peddling ordinance which the committee had under consideration conflicts with an act of Assembly, its repeal is recommended. An ordinance was framed fixing a fire line, inside of which the erection of frame buildings will not be permitted. The line is as follows: Beginning at the foot of Strawberry alley, on the Ohio river, the line runs to the Fort Wayne Railroad; thence along that railroad to Washington avenue, thence in a straight line to Jackson street, along Jackson street to Middle street, along Middle street to North avenue, along North avenue to O'Hara street, along O'Hara street to Chestnut street and thence to the Allegheny river. An ordinance providing for the arrest of suspicious persons was submitted and its adoption recommended.

The Change of Geographies

At a meeting of the Grant Sub-District School Board, held Monday evening, May 22d, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deem the recent action of the Central Board of Education in adopting Harpers' Geography in the place of a portion of the series at present in use unnecessary and unwise for the following reasons:

First. So far as absolute merit is concerned, the geography adopted is no better than the one it is designed to displace, in mechanical execution it may be superior, but in matter and the arrangement of matter it certainly is not.

Second. The change will create the greatest confusion in the classes studying the subject of geography as the pupils in the highest class will have the Guyot Geography and others the Harper book.

Third. Whatever arguments may be advanced in favor of gradual introduction, such a thing is absolutely impracticable; hence if the book is introduced at all it must be done at once, and as a consequence it will be attended by greatly increased expense.

Resolved, That in view of all the circumstances we consider the change altogether uncalled for at this time, and respectfully request the Control Board to rescind the action at their next meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due to its representative, Dr. W. H. McKelvey, for his efforts to prevent a change of books which cannot but result in increasing the expense and adding to the burdens of an already over-taxed people.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Hill, a farmer of Sandy creek township, Venango county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which was referred to the register of the district.

Michael Iteli, Jr., bankrupt, Forest county. Bankrupt petitioned for discharge, and a final examination ordered before Register Rogers on the 19th prox.

Octavious Abbey, bankrupt, Erie county. Petition of the assignee for ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens was presented and referred to Register Woodruff.

Patrick McDunn, bankrupt, Blair county. Affidavit of bankrupt and assent of creditors to a discontinuance of proceedings in bankruptcy was presented and referred to Register Brotherline.

Claudius B. Seymour, bankrupt, Venango county. Bankrupt petitioned for discharge and a final hearing ordered before Register Rogers on the 17th prox.

Geo. O. Moody, bankrupt, Titusville. Similar petition and hearing fixed for 17th prox., before same register.

Adam Fhey, bankrupt, Allegheny. Similar petition and hearing fixed for 5th prox., before Register Shafer.

Erie County Saving Bank *et al.* vs. George Locker, Erie county. Rule granted on Locker & Beesweng to show cause why they should not file their warrant of attorney from debtor on or before the 27th inst., and why the appearance and answer should not be stricken off; returnable 27th inst.

Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

This court was not in session yesterday, but will be open for business to-day.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Bernard Bishop vs. Kirsch, administratrix of John Kirsch, deceased; action to recover a balance due for goods sold. Verdict for defendant.

Chambers, Vandevort & Co. vs. A. F. Patterson, contractor, and George Hogeton, contractor; motion and reasons for a new trial filed by plaintiff's counsel.

People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Thomas Curran. This is an action to recover assessments made against Mr. Curran. On trial.

In the case of John Kronk for use of Adam Boucheuer vs. Birmingham Insurance Company, plaintiff took a non-suit.

The case of John Seigrist vs. Fred Gwinner, an action for wages, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Mrs. Diana Pratt vs. the First National Bank of Allegheny. Mr. Pratt died something over a year ago, and a administrator was appointed to settle up his estate. In the meantime Mrs. Pratt continued to carry on a small hat store by which she was enabled to keep herself and family. Mr. Pratt, some time before his death had put a note for $250 in the above mentioned bank. When the note became due the administrator was applied to for payment of the note to go to protest some of the officers of the bank persuaded Mrs. Pratt to check on her personal account for enough to pay the note, which she did. Afterwards she represented to the bank officers that the administrator that she did not understand the effect of the paper she had signed. She is not able to read or write and thought she was to draw a check. The parties were unwilling, however, to make any correction of the matter and here Pratt brought suit. The jury found for the plaintiff the full amount claimed.

Samuel Wilson vs. A. H. O'Brien; previously reported. Plaintiff took a *non suit*.

James L. Graham, trustee of the Allegheny Savings Bank, vs. Wm. McKeev *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $13,966 62.

John Waddle vs. Union Brewery Company; action for damages for an alleged breach of contract for the sale and delivery of ice. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Delafield *et al* vs. Jackman *et. al.*; Gammon vs. Finley; Unger & Maurer vs. Kroegher; McMillen vs. Holden (2); Campbell vs. Taylor; Oegleman *et al* vs. Cramer *et al*; Gaff vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company; Brewer vs. Williams; Brewer vs. Thornton, vs. same (2); same vs. Williams & Co.; Beebe vs. McClay Bros.

ARNOLD PARK CAMP GROUND.

Meeting Last Evening of the Committee Having Charge of the Matter of Securing a Camp Ground—The Purchase of Arnold Park Authorized, &c.

The Committee of Conference of Trustees and lot holders of the Camp Meeting Association met last evening in the Smithfield street M. E. Church, to consider the matter of securing a new camp ground. The question of purchasing the site at Arnold Park, near Parnassus, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, having already been settled by the committee, very little remained to be done by the meeting last evening. Action was taken in furtherance of the project as follows:

A sub-committee was appointed to complete the purchase of Arnold Park, and a similar sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements with the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company in accordance with the terms proposed by Superintendent McCargo, which were published in the COMMERCIAL last week.

A proposition from the attorneys of the owners of the land embraced in the proposed camp ground was read. In this the land owners agree to convey to the Camp Meeting Association all the land they desire—say from 30 to 40 acres—at $250 per acre.

The Committee of Conference adjourned to meet Thursday evening next, to hear reports from the sub-committees.

It is expected that the new grounds will be surveyed and cleared off this week, after which the work of erecting cottages thereon will be proceeded with at once.

EQUINAL MISHAPS.

Two Runaways—Horse Killed—Two Persons Injured.

About four o'clock last evening a mare belonging to Mr. Crossan, of the Monongahela House, while standing on Smithfield street, in front of the hotel, attached to a wagon, took fright at some object and ran away. At Fourth avenue the animal made a sudden turn, upsetting the wagon, and ran against the building next below the Dollar Savings Bank, where she was stopped. It was then found that her leg was broken, and her sufferings were ended by means of a bullet from a pistol. The mare was valued at $250.

Samuel Grier's horse created a panic on the Allegheny Suspension Bridge yesterday afternoon. The animal, with a buggy, ran away from Robinson Bros.' coal landing on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, and at Federal street, the vehicle collided with a post and stopped there. The horse then crossed the bridge to one of the ferry boats, on which he was the sole occupant in a short time after starting. After reaching this side of the river the animal proceeded along Penn to Penn, and thence to Seventh, after which nothing is known as to his route.

Sunday afternoon, Mr. Dosch, an Allegheny butcher, was driving down Palo Alto street, Allegheny, when a wheel came off the front axle of his buggy. In the vehicle was another gentleman and a child. The accident caused the buggy to strike the horse, making the animal kick violently. Dosch was very seriously injured by a kick in the abdomen, and the child was also hurt.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Action of Ministers Sustaining the Centennial Commission in Closing the Exhibition on the Sabbath.

A large number of the ministers of the two cities and vicinity, met in the lecture room of Dr. Scovel's church, Wood street, yesterday afternoon, to give an expression of sentiment in regard to the action of the Centennial Commission in closing the grounds on the Sabbath.

The Rev. J. J. Wilson, D. D., presided, with Rev. John S. Sands as Secretary.

The Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D. opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Secretary read a note from Dr. Scovel, (who was absent at a funeral,) in which he enclosed a paper prepared by the Rev. William R. Williams, in New York, in 1857, relative to the necessity of Sabbath observance, and which he warmly endorsed. The paper was read as follows:

AN OLD RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the day of holy rest, to a land bearing the Christian name, and to a republic based on equal rights, has the highest civil worth. Man needs it *physically*, as a season when Labor may wipe off its grime, and wealth more freely alter the week's exhaustion, and when Care shall slacken its hold upon the frame and the heart. Man needs it *morally* to rise by its aid out of engrossing secularities and materialism to the remembrance of his spiritual interests, his final account and his eternal destiny. Toil needs it to reserve its share of rest, and its season of devotion from the absorbing despotism of Capital; and Capital needs it to shield its own accumulations from the reckless-ness and anarchy of an imbruted and desperate proletariat, and to keep its own humanity and consciousness alive. The State needs it as a safeguard of the public order, quiet and virtue; human laws becoming, however, wise in form, effete in practice, except as they are based upon reverence and the sanctions of eternity, as recognized voluntarily by an intelligent people, and God's day of rest, ratifying the one and reminding us of the other. And in a Republic, more especially, whose liberties, under God, inhere in its virtues, the recognition, freely and devoutly, by an instructed nation, of God's paramount rights, is the moral underpinning requisite to sustain the superstructure of man's rights; and which needs such support from religion, all surmise freedom finally moulders and topples into irretrievable ruin.

Some discussion followed on the above resolution, the gist of which was that the paper, although very good, was not exactly suited to the present occasion.

Dr. Howard stated that unless the meeting, as a body, of ministers, wished to take some distinctive action, the paper just read had better be retained, as the details of the various matters appointed on Friday night last, to arrange for the mass meetings soon to be held.

Rev. S. J. Fisher was appointed to this resolution, and would vote against it, because it did not by any means embody the views of the ministers present on the important question of Sabbath observance. It only presented one side—that of the value of the day to the physical wants of man. He would take higher ground. The resolution either ought to be amplified or laid aside.

Dr. Strong fully concurred with Mr. Fisher. The resolution was excellent but not suited to the present occasion. The meeting seemed to go beyond the domain presented in the resolution.

Dr. Sloan took the same view. The resolution was very good indeed, as was anything from the graceful pen of the author, but it did not strike the point.

Dr. Reid moved that the paper be referred to the two committees already appointed.

Dr. Ormond opposed the reference, if the paper was to go as the action of this meeting.

The Chair stated that the paper could not act as the action of the meeting until it had been adopted. A simple reference was no indorsement.

The motion was then adopted, whereupon the Rev. S. M. Henderson suggested that this meeting should take such action as would express the views of the ministers present on the course pursued by the Centennial Commission in closing the grounds and exhibition on the Sabbath.

A COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. Dr. Reed moved that a committee of five be appointed, to prepare a suitable paper, and report forthwith to this meeting. He did not wish to be a member of the committee, but suggested Messrs. Fisher, Strong and others who had spoken on the subject.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Fisher, Strong, Sloan, Westfall and Reid. The committee at once retired to the room below.

During the absence of the committee remarks were made on the subject of Sabbath observance by Revs. Ferris, Henderson, Howard, Ormond and others.

On motion, Revs. R. T. Miller, E. R. Donehoo, W. H. Hoge, Alex. Clark, Dupps and C. H. Humphreys were appointed a committee to wait upon the Centennial Commissioners and present their views as to the opening of the Exhibition on the Sabbath.

Rev. E. E. Scovel was appointed to confer with our German fellow-citizens on the subject of remonstrating against the proposed opening on the Sabbath.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee now appeared, and through the chairman, Mr. Fisher, presented a report, which, after having been read, was discussed at some length. After making a few verbal alterations, the meeting adopted the report in the following form:

Whereas the Centennial Commission have decided to close the buildings and grounds of the Centennial Exposition on the Sabbath day, during the entire period; and, whereas, strenuous efforts have been and are being made to reverse this action and open the Exhibition on this day; therefore,

Resolved, That as ministers of the Gospel we endorse this action of the Commissioners as in the recognition of the Divine right and authority of the sacred observance of the Sabbath as a day of holy rest.

Resolved, That this action being in accordance with the established usage and custom of this nation, from its origin until the present, merits, and, as we believe, meets the approval of every Christian patriot in the land.

Resolved, That it is due to the historic character of this nation as an exponent of Christian civilization, that there should be a clearly defined public sentiment and national sentiment that the Sabbath is one of the essential elements of our nation's prosperity, and that it is the duty of every American citizen to confirm in support of the action of the commission.

On motion of Dr. Robinson, the Secretary of the meeting was requested to forward a copy of the action to General Hawley.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

The propriety of having a mass meeting on the South Side was discussed, and Revs. West, Hall, Humphrey, Baker and Melhorn were appointed a committee to arrange for the same.

THE MASS MEETINGS.

The following appointments were announced: Hon. O. Phillips, to preside at the Allegheny meeting, with the Hon. F. R. Brunot as alternate.

Hon. John Scott to preside at the Pittsburgh meeting, with the Hon. J. P. Sterrett as alternate.

The meeting closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Westfall.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The Dismissals From the Postoffice—A Card From Postmaster Negley—Statement of one of the Dismissed Letter Carriers.

We print, without comment, the annexed letter from Postmaster Negley, followed by the statement of Mr. McKeever, a crippled soldier, recently dismissed from his position of letter carrier:

CARD FROM POSTMASTER NEGLEY.

POSTOFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 20, 1876.

Hon. Russell Errett, Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: In an article published in your paper, giving some of eight reasons why General Negley should not be nominated for Congress, it is said that he was the means of having two wounded soldiers, employees, dismissed from the Pittsburgh Postoffice. With all due respect to the writer of the article, it is not true. I have not been at any time actuated by political motives in the discharge of my official duties. General Negley has never made a request of me that any employee of the Pittsburgh Postoffice be dismissed, and had he done so it would not have been complied with. I would respectfully request that in justice to myself, this explanation will be published, as I have always endeavored to be kind and considerate with those employed in this office; and no one has ever been dismissed from this office, from political reasons, under my administration. This is the plain truth, *no matter* who may deny it. Yours, very respectively,

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. M'KEEVER.

Was appointed regular letter carrier in Pittsburgh, February 16, 1874, and served until April 15, 1876, when I was discharged by Postmaster E. C. Negley without previous warning. As soon as I turned over my books, I watched the appointment of my successor. I visited the Postmaster and asked the reason of my dismissal. He stated that it was for asking for a gift at Christmas time, 1875, and neglecting the duties thereafter. I denied that I had neglected my duties and said the reason was "too true;" that, if for that reason, the dismissal should have taken place at the time. I told him that I thought it was on account of politics; that General Negley, Negley, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania, had something to do with it. Told him that General Negley had approached me some time between the 1st and 15th of March, 1876, on the street, in regard to carrying my district for him as such candidate. After a denial from him, I left.

I now state the following facts, and am willing to be qualified to them: About the time I was discharged General Negley was absent for a few days on one of my delivering trips, stopped me in front of the Postmaster's office and asked me how I was going down in my precinct. I told him I did not know, but that I would do all I possibly could do for him. He still possibly wondered, I *hope*. He then asked me as to carrying the precinct, and I repeated that I would do all I could for him. I remember stated that I was not a politician, and that I did not pretend to have any political influence. I stated that the man who couldn't carry his election precinct wasn't worthy of the lowest position in the gift of the government. I said again that I would do all I possibly could.

On the 20th of April, another day dismissal. I met General Negley in the rotunda of City Hall, when he said he sought an interview with me to explain as to my discharge; that he had nothing to do with it, and, if he had known of it, he would have tried to stop it. He replied that I thought it looked very much as if politics had something to do with it and that my friends viewed it in the same light. I also told him that no gentleman would approach another as he had approached me on Fifth avenue, a month before my dismissal, or would have used language such as he used to me. I told him that, if the Postmaster had given me any other reason for my dismissal than "neglect of duties," I would not have thought it was on account of politics, and his (General Negley's) seeking to influence me to explain only convinced me that that was the cause. He said these were political appointments, and I said I did not look on them as such, nor did those through whom I had obtained my position think so. He said I ought to be perfectly satisfied for giving me the position; that such men as himself had given time and money to the party, and he had given him to the fact that I had served in the Union army and had lost the use of one arm in the service.

JAMES E. MCKEEVER.

PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1876.

A Molly Maguire Outrage.

Last Saturday night Patrick O'Brien, a saloon-keeper at Gallitzin, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was assaulted by six men in disguise, who beat him until he was unconscious, after which they placed his body on the track, intending that the Fast line, then nearly due, should run over it. Fortunately, when the train came, the engineer discovered the body of O'Brien in time to enable him to stop before running over it, thereby saving the fiendish purpose of his assailants. The unfortunate victim was taken home and properly cared for, and is now in a fair way to recovery. He stated, as soon as he regained his consciousness, that he believed his would-be murderers were a gang of Mollie Maguires, as he overheard a number of the members of that order plotting the murder of the constable of Gallitzen about a week ago, and had warned their intended victim. He is of the opinion that it was for this his murder was attempted. Two of the alleged perpetrators of the outrage were arrested and committed to the county jail at Ebensburg.

THE LATE JOHN ROSS.

Further Hearing Before Judge Hawkins—Testimony of Thomas MacConnell, Jr. and Mrs. Ross.

Judge Hawkins, of the Orphan's Court, heard some additional testimony, yesterday, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the report of H. M. Long, administrator of John Ross, deceased. J. S. Lambie, Esq., appeared for Mrs. Ross, the widow of John Ross, and Fred. Mosier, Esq., for Mr. Long, and Elizabeth Ross, guardian of the minor children of John Ross, deceased.

Five notes, for $2,453 each, made by Thomas MacConnell, Jr., and secured by one hundred and twenty shares of the capital stock of the *Evening Telegraph*, and indorsed by McConnell and John Ross, were then offered in evidence. They were dated December 24, 1874, and were payable in one, two, three, four and five years, with interest payable monthly. They were objected to by the executor for the reason that they are not the property of John Ross, and that they were not of sufficient value to justify an attempt to recover on them; further, that they had never been in the possession of the deceased; and on behalf of Mrs. Ross, for the reason that they belong to her wards, Louis M. and Charles Ross.

Thomas MacConnell was then sworn, testifying as follows:

The notes were given by me after Mr. Swoope's death; I learned Mr. Ross and he had some transactions in which they had negotiations to extend a partnership relation. Mr. Ross had agreed to take *Telegraph* stock for the indebtedness; I purchased the receipts which Ross had given to Swoope; the advantages likely to accrue from the increased trade facilities that will be presented by this connection with the Pacific coast, and the soon opening this about to be completed, will be on a line of the most magnificent commerce between the interior and the continents and other oceans to foreign seaports. As the progress of human intercourse, it will be on the side nearest to Brazil, and by thus diminishing the time and the cost of transportation must naturally induce closer commercial relations, and increase the trade between the two great powers of North and South America. It was under this impulse that the enterprising and ingenious, which will make Brazil and the United States comparatively neighboring nations, put into a happy combination and change of the municipal products and fabrics of the two countries. Hence the delegates of our Chamber of Commerce desired a correspondence with your Excellency on the subject through an appropriate committee of their body, that it might, in this way, be brought to the notice of your Excellency in the most favorable manner. The Committee on Navigation, as the organ of the Chamber, make this communication in compliance with the duty which is assigned them. There is a great physical feature common to Brazil and the United States that will benefit them from all other countries. The two vast basins of the Amazon and the Mississippi, in their expansion, parallel in fertility and capabilities for human sustenance, comfort and opulence. Nations thus situated are presented and drop into each other, abounding in exchangable commodities, seem to be placed by nature within the relations of that friendly intercourse, mutually improving in health, in arts, in morals and in the refinements of civilization. This subject cannot be too strongly urged, nor can its benefits to communities and nations be magnified beyond their reality. For commerce diffuses and equalizes local advantages; it sets upon and stimulates the energies of a country; it calls into activity all the capital, and excites all the enterprise and industry of a country. It has opened many of the hidden treasures hidden in the bowels of the earth are discovered and brought forth, contributing to the affluence, which in the present advanced state of society, is both the cause and the effect of progress. It opens to the agriculturist the ready establishment of manufactories and he protection of innumerable families over the whole country, of energetic and to enjoyment. It is well called the most efficient enricher and civilizer of the world. Its influence and benefits are of the most extensive that otherwise have been pent up and wasted, and have given to Italian genius a theatre for surprise, forethought and calculation. The committee take great pleasure in referring to the early and active part taken by the authorities of the city of Pittsburgh as offering a substantial and practical illustration of the most promising in its beneficial results to both nations. Our Chamber will be pleased to furnish any additional information that may take pleasure in entertaining any official personage representing your government, in the interest of the trade and commerce of the two countries.

Trusting for the ready compliance of your Excellency with the request to lay the subject of this communication before his Imperial Highness, the Emperor of Brazil, the committee are, with profound respect, &c.,

JOHN F. DRAVO,

Chairman of Committee on Navigation.

When the report was first read, the author was highly complimented for his excellencies, but it was suggested that the natural resources of Pittsburgh were not set forth fully enough and Mr. Dravo retired a few moments to make additions to that effect. The report was then again submitted and was approved as printed above.

Mr. Meyran offered a resolution directing the Executive Committee to make arrangements by which the names of subscribers could be collected and also for increasing the membership.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"Patch-Work" at the Opera House.

A more pleasant evening could hardly be spent than in listening to the laughable extravaganza produced by the Salsbury Troubadours last evening. The style of the performance, while perhaps not of the highest class, is one of the most original, and that, as it is the principal object of theatrical performances now-a-days. It is not to be that we object to the class of which members is able to amuse and convulse an audience, as the five ladies and gentlemen of this organization are. Misses McHenry and Merritt are very sprightly and talented actresses and singers, and fully sustained their popularity last evening. Mr. Salsbury, both in his comic parts and in his humorous imitations, also displayed a remarkable fund of talent in minor roles. Mr. Rennie was especially good as the *Ghost* in "Hamlet," his armor in that character being (whether intentionally or not we do not know) an exact reproduction of that described as worn by Tweedledum and Tweedledee in Carroll's charming little book, "Through the Looking Glass." Mr. Webster's impersonations were not less perfect in their way, and the fact the whole troupe thoroughly earned the applause which was so liberally awarded them by the audience.

The performances will be repeated this evening, and we expect that a large audience will take that opportunity for a hearty laugh.

Library Hall.—English Opera

The Caroline Richings-Bernard troupe, as at present organized, makes its first appearance in this city at Library Hall this evening, when "Le Brasseur, or the Brewer of Preston," will be given for the first time here. Speaking of the production of this opera in that city, the Memphis *Appeal* says:

"The Caroline Richings-Bernard opera company appeared in this truly charming comic three-act opera before a very good audience at the Academy last night, and rendered it in a very unfavorable weather. The opera is extremely pretty and full of humorous situations, but ingeniously and pleasantly punctuated with rich musical gems, commuting to keep the audience in a continual laughter, at the same time in delightful raptures with the beautiful harmony of the exquisitely rendered musical *rote*. The audience were particularly pleased with the beautiful song prayed by *Effie* (Mrs. Bernard), introduced while *Daniel Robinson*, the brewer (Pierre Bernard), her betrothed, having turned soldier, was up to his neck in gore in the battle raging in the distance. The tenor quartette, also excellently rendered, was well received. For to-night 'Letty,' so well received by the very fine audience Monday night, will be reproduced, and weather permitting, a full house is assured."

Tony Pastor's Troupe

The managerial Napoleon, Tony Pastor, is now out on his annual tour, and will be at Library Hall for three nights and a wednesday matinee, next week. It is stated that Harry Kernell, "the Big 4," Lurline, the water queen, Watson, the man-fish, the Brahams, Karl Lind, Crossley and Elder, Marie Whittingham, Master Newman, and ever so many other popular artists.

S. T. EVERETT, Esq., of Everett, Weddell & Co., bankers, and City Treasurer of Cleveland, passed through the city yesterday evening on his way to New York.

THE SIXTH DIVISION.

Their Inspection and Review—Mud and Moisture at Friendship Park.

The annual inspection and review of the Sixth Division N. G. P. took place yesterday at Friendship Park, and notwithstanding the unsuspicious weather, the troops made quite a creditable display. Upon their arrival at the Park the various commands were drawn up in line in the following order.

Eighteenth Regiment, Col. Guthrie and Staff, the latter consisting of Captain M. H. Markle, Commissary; Captain David McMasters, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Dickey, Acting Adjutant.

Company A, Captain Wood McKnight, 36 men; Company E, Lieutenant Seibert, 49 men; company G, Captain H. D. McKnight; Company C, Lieutenant Jos. Eaton, 49 men; Company D, Captain Denny, 52 men; Company T, Captain Aull, 43 men; company B, Captain Albietz, 43 men.

The band of this regiment, numbering 35 men, and the drum corps, 24 men, were also in line.

Nineteenth regiment, commanded by Captain McFarland, of the Washington Infantry. Company A, Washington Infantry, Captain McFarland, 65 men.

Company C, Heaths, Captain Batchelor, 45 men.

Company F, Allegheny Guards, Captain W. W. Tyson, 51 men.

Company E, Captain W. W. Krisan, 41 men.

Company B, Latta Guards, Captain Barr, 41 men.

Fourteenth Regiment, with the following officers: Major Scott, commanding; Adjutant D. M. Howe, Quartermaster T. J. Wallace; Surgeon J. G. McCandless, Assistant Surgeon A. W. S. Simpson and Paymaster J. S. Weir.

Company F, Captain Perchment, 60 men.

Company I, Captain Patterson, 39 men.

Company B, Captain Herbert, 42 men.

Company C, Captain Nesbit, 42 men.

Company A, Captain Schopp, 38 men.

Company K, Captain Glenn, 40 men.

Company D, Lieutenant Jones, 32 men.

Company H, Captain Zahn, 42 men.

Company E, Captain Herbert, 43 men.

Besides the above, there were eight company officers and forty-eight musicians.

The artillery consisted of Hutchinson's Battery (70 men), Captain Brock, and Knap's Battery (65 men), Lieutenant Carnahan.

The only cavalry company that turned out was Captain Arch's Command, the Jefferson Cavalry.

Governor Hartranft and Major General Pearson, with their staffs, appeared in the Park about eleven o'clock, when the inspection took place amid a drenching rain. The troops and men were wet to the skin and covered with mud and moisture, and the inspection took place under circumstances which will no doubt ready to testify that soldiering is anything but pleasant—even "Sunday soldiering."

The Governor expressed the opinion that all his organizations composing the division had greatly improved since their inspection last year.

Following are the names of the Governor's staff officers: Adjutant General Latta, Colonel General Frank Reed, Colonel Stanley Hasenwer, Colonel W. Ross and Colonel Richard E. Champion.

After the inspection, the Division passed in review on Liberty avenue, after which they were dismissed.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Preparations to Attend the Centennial—Reunion of Pittsburgh Commandery, &c., &c.

The Commanderies of this vicinity, viz: Pittsburgh, No. 1; Allegheny, No. 35, and Temred, No. 48, are all making active preparations to attend the Centennial Reunion at Philadelphia, June 1st. Nos. 1 and 48 will start on Tuesday morning, in a special train, and on the Day express having been engaged for their transportation. Messrs. J. B. Arnold, of No. 1, and W. N. Riddle, of No. 48, have been notified by the officers of the Centennial Committee that their commanderies will be assigned, in their appointment on the Committee for the Reception of Guests at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, June 1st, and have signified their acceptance of the same.

Allegheny Commandery will leave Monday evening, 29th inst. The Sir Knights of the Commandery who intend to participate in the Reunion are requested to leave their names, together with those of the ladies who will accompany them, with the Recorder, at the Masonic Bank, or with J. H. Eaton, on Federal street, Allegheny, as reported to the Grand Recorder will be furnished tickets admitting them to all the Philadelphia Commandery headquarters and other public festivities of the occasion.

Those wishing sleeping cars secured for them will see the importance of sending their names at once.

The Pittsburgh Commandery will assemble at five o'clock, and leave the Asylum at six. Arrangements will be made for transporting baggage from the Asylum to the depot.

The members of Pittsburgh Commandery have received the following invitation to a reunion of that body:

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, May 22, 1876.

Sir Knight:

You are requested to participate in a social reunion of the members of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, on Friday evening, May 26th, at Perfection Hall, Penn avenue.

The meeting will be called to order at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., when matters of general interest will be presented. The table will be served at nine o'clock. All the members of the Commandery are requested to be present.

YOURS CONFIDENTLY,

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
Eminent Commander.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE.

A Prospective Centennial Demonstration.

Last evening an adjourned meeting of representatives of the Methodist Sunday Schools was held in the Smithfield M. E. Church, on Diamond street, to take action looking to a Centennial Sunday School celebration. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and the proposition submitted developed that the proposed jubilee will be a success. Mr. T. C. Scott was called upon to preside, and Mr. Sidney Mansbandge appointed Secretary. The Secretary, by request, explained that a meeting of the Methodist Sunday School Teachers Normal Class, held in the latter part of last year, a committee appointed to consider and report upon a plan for the celebration of the Sunday School Jubilee. That committee, of which he was chairman, was instructed, when they deemed it fitting, to call representatives of the various schools together and submit their plan for their approval.

Mr. Omohundro then read the report which embraced two plans—one for a grand picnic at Ross Grove, and the other embracing sermons by the ministers on the second day of July, a grand mass meeting in the afternoon of the 4th for the children, and one at night for adults. The report was then discussed at length. Finally the picnic plan was voted down.

Mr. Robert Morrison, W. B. Erickell, of Smithfield street school, Jonathan Gallagher, of Union, Allegheny, and Frederick Lotty, of Emory (East End), appointed to secure a suitable place for holding the Jubilee meeting held on the 4th of July, reported that they had carefully canvassed the Exposition building and the only place large enough for the meeting, and the committee was instructed to secure it, if possible.

The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening, when the committee will make their report. The project is to have the meeting with the same enthusiasm with which it is entered into, the jubilee will be a brilliant success, and a celebration worthy of remembrance.

The Fourth of July.

City Clerk Morrow yesterday received communications from Castle 25, A. O. K. of M. C., Paul's Total Abstinence Society and the Brotherhood of St. Joseph, announcing each of the societies had elected delegates to attend the celebration at Mozart Hall, Allegheny City Hall, on Saturday evening next, to arrange for the procession on the Fourth of July. The letters were sent to the societies requesting them to take such action, but there are many organizations in the city of which the officers the committee do not have and cannot get, so that it is impossible to send notices to all. It is earnestly hoped, however, that all societies willing to participate in the demonstration will meet as requested, as they receive communications to that effect or not.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THOMAS LEMON was committed by Alderman Hoerr for a hearing next Thursday on a charge of larceny. Thomas Donahoe is the prosecutor.

JOHN KRESS was charged before Alderman Milliken yesterday, on oath of John Vernon, with stealing four gimlets, valued at $40 from the deponent's coop, at Frankstown. The accused was held for a hearing.

FLOYD CARROLL was committed last evening, by Alderman McMasters, for a hearing on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by L. C. Tuttle, of Twelfth street. It is reported that the defendant did beat him with a handy-billy.

THERE were twenty-five deaths in Allegheny last week, the causes being as follows: Albuminuria, 1; bronchitis, 3; cancer of stomach, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; cyanosis, 1; general debility, 1; eclampsia, 1; enteritis, 1; erysipelas, 1; scarlet fever, 2; valvular disease of the heart, 1; old age, 2; paralysis, 2; pneumonia, 2. Males, 12; females, 13.

A NEW YORK correspondent says that Pittsburgh has more business enterprises, and successful ones, too, conducted by women, than any other city. There, too, adds the writer, society kindly encourages the labor of the workers, and the shop-woman whose brain or fingers find active employment finds the doors of intellectual and social delights opened.

DR. M. O. JONES, of this city, left for Chicago last evening for a permanent residence. He purchased a very pretty home on Prairie avenue, one of the most fashionable avenues of the city. He will continue to practice medicine there, and we bespeak for him a large and remunerative practice. His learning and skill in his chosen profession acquired by long and successful practice, together with a personal character and social qualities without a fault, cannot fail to secure for him the same confidence and liberal patronage as a citizen in his new field of labor that he had in Pittsburgh. We are sorry to see such useful and exemplary citizens leave our city for a permanent sojourn elsewhere. His influence will be felt in Chicago, and we cannot but congratulate them on this accession to their numbers. The Doctor is no stranger there, many of his friends and good friends have long resided in Chicago.

A Sensation.

In these pressing times of peace a sensation is truly a refreshing thing, and therefore most welcome. We are happy to be the bearer of sensations at No. 68 Fifth avenue, Opera House building, at the great bankrupt sale of dry goods, now being carried on by Messrs. Hess, N. Whiting & Co., the well-known auctioneers. It has never been our good fortune to look upon so elegant a display of fine goods in domestic fabrics as are offered at auction by this firm. The sale of dry goods now going on at the above store is perhaps the most extensive ever offered at auction in this State, while the quality of the goods at the astonishing low figures is a marvel even to the ladies. The large sales rooms were crowded yesterday with the *elite* and fashion of Pittsburgh, waiting with commendable patience for an opportunity to purchase the selected article of the latest design. To attempt a description of this marvelous stock would be superfluous. We would say to our citizens to go early and secure good bargains.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 162 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Castalia, at Moville; French line steamer Amerique, at New York; Inman line steamer City of Berlin, at New York; Wilson's line steamer Colorado, at New York; Hamburg line steamer Lessing, at Plymouth; Inman line steamer City of Richmond, at Queenstown; National line steamer Denmark, at Gravesend.

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is within 150 yards of the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Southern Hotel, St. Louis,

having passed into the hands of Messrs. Bresnin, Darling & Co., of the Gilsey and Metropolitan Hotels, of New York, will be completely renovated, decorated and refurnished, and kept first class in every respect.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, mucous purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and